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Volume 153 No. 20 May 17, 1948

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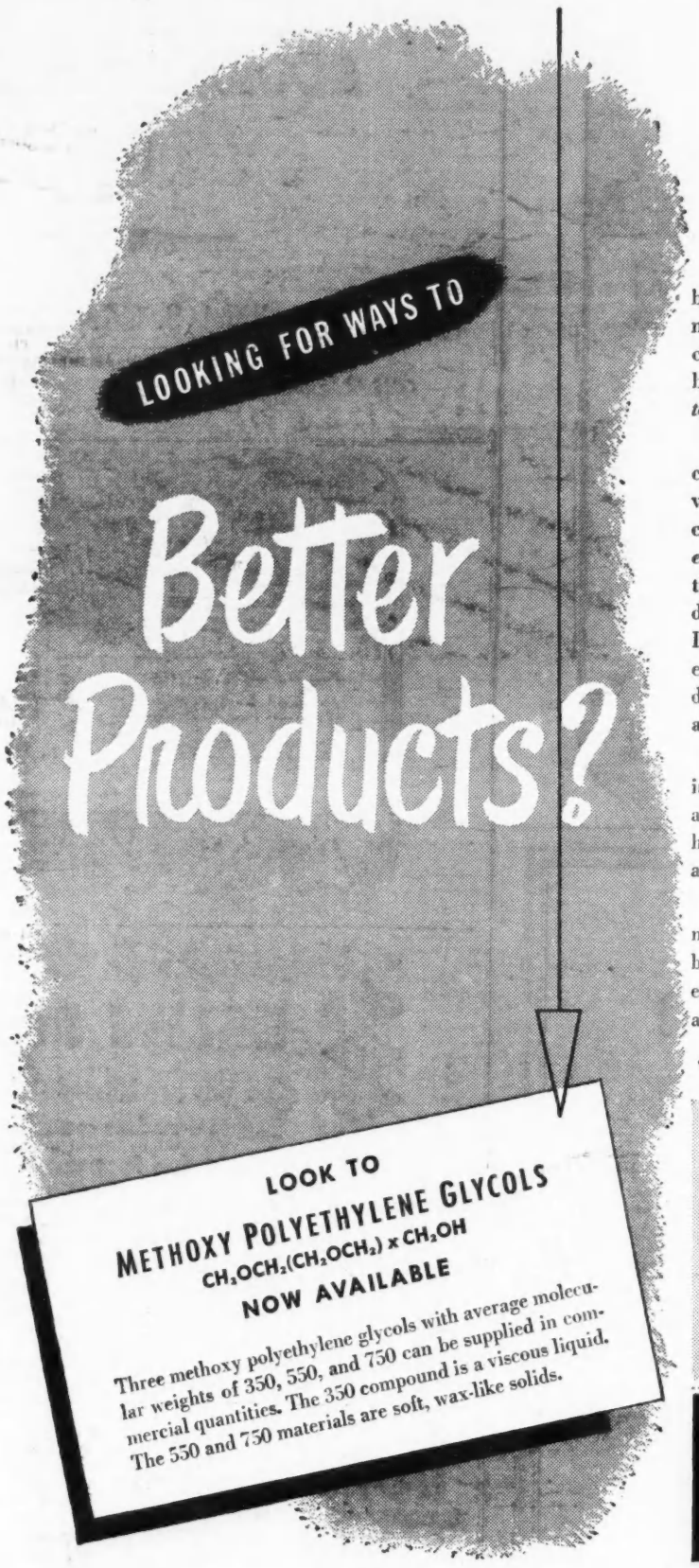
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OIT Revises Processing Codes of Some Chemicals

Effective immediately, the Office of International Trade announced last Thursday certain of the commodity processing codes announced in Current Export Bulletin 440 are changed for specific commodities and should be used by applicants in preparing applications for licenses to export these commodities.

Applicants were reminded that applications for licenses to export non-positive list commodities should show the appropriate processing code immediately following the letter "R"; applications for positive list commodities should show the appropriate code immediately following the letter "L." Included on the list were the following new processing codes:

Casein glue, SALT; inedible casein, NATS; lime, FERT; gilsonite, NONF; crude sulphur and crushed, ground, refined, sublimed and sulphur flowers, NATS; leather dressings, oils, polishes and stains, FOOD; natural flavoring extracts, FOOD; synthetic flavoring extracts, DYES; nitrate, FERT.

The code SALT will apply to the following chemicals: nicotine sulphate, 40 percent basis; copper sulphate or blue vitriol; lead arsenate; calcium arsenate; petroleum oil sprays; pyrethrum extract; seed disinfectants; paradichlorobenzene; other agricultural insecticides, fungicides and similar preparations and materials, dry or liquid basis; household and industrial insecticides, exterminators and repellents, liquid, paste, powder or solid form; household and industrial disinfectants, deordorants, germicides, and similar preparations.

Cements for sealing cans; other cementing preparations for repairing, sealing and adhesive use; bleaching powder; bromine, bromides and bromates; iodine, iodides and iodates; bichromate and chromate; potassium compounds, except fertilizers, n.e.s.; borates, crude and refined; sodium silicate; sodium bichromate and chromate; sodium cyanide; sodium phosphate, mono-di-, tri-, meta-, or pyro-; sodium hydrosulphite; other sodium compounds; ammonium compounds, n.e.s.; other gaseous refrigerants; chlorine; gases, n.e.s., liquefied and solidified; manganese dioxide (all grades, battery mix included).

Potassium Chemicals Off Positive List

The Office of International Trade announced last Tuesday the removal of a group of commodities from the positive list and their being placed on general license for exportation to all destinations in Group O. Each of the products, under the general license heading of industrial chemicals, carries the same Department of Commerce schedule B number 835900, listed separately as follows:—

Potassium nitrate; postassium nitrate mixtures, except potassium nitrate powders; potassium sulphate, technical grade, and technical grade potassium chloride.

All four items formerly were on general license to the Philippine Islands and to all destinations in North and South America as listed in Bureau of Census schedule C. Potassium nitrate powders, classified under schedule B number 835900, are licensed by the Department of State. All grades of potassium sulphate and chloride are now on general license for exportation to all destinations in Group O.

Spencer Chemical Buys Jayhawk Ordnance Works

The War Assets Administration on May 12 approved sale of the surplus Jayhawk Ordnance Works, Galena, Kans., to the Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., for $11,000,000.

It was constructed during the war for the production of anhydrous ammonia, nitric acid and water solution of ammonium nitrate used in manufacturing explosives. Later, facilities were added to permit manufacture of additional nitric acid, agriculture fertilizer solution, aqua ammonia, methanol and dry ice.

A condition of the sale, under the National Security Clause, is that the present potential capacity of the plant for production of anhydrous ammonia will be maintained.

Explosives Transport Regulations Amended

Regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission covering the packing and shipment of explosives and dangerous articles were amended May 8 to add four new chemicals to the dangerous articles list. They are:—

Anhydrous hydrazine, classed as a corrosive liquid requiring a white label with a maximum on rail express shipments of five pints; hydrazine solution containing 50 percent or less of water, classed as a corrosive liquid requiring a white label with a maximum on rail express shipments of five pints; chlorine trifluoride classed as a corrosive liquid requiring a white label with a maximum on rail express shipments of twenty-five pounds; and lithium aluminum hydride, ethereal, classed as an inflammable liquid requiring a red label with a maximum on rail express shipments of one quart.

Manufacturers' Census Returns Lagging 40%

Only 60 percent of the nations' manufacturers have forwarded to the Bureau of the Census the informatioin required for compilation of the 1947 census of manufacturers, it was disclosed last Thursday by J. C. Capt, director of the bureau.

Speaking at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, before two separate meetings of trade association representatives, Mr. Capt warned that participation by manufacturers in the census is mandatory under Federal statute, and asked the trade associations to urge their members to return the questionnaires sent to them by the bureau months ago. The questionnaires were returnable March 31.

Mr. Capt also asked the associations to emphasize that the information supplied by the individual manufacturer is strictly confidential and cannot be used for taxa-

—Continued on page 41

Price Index Slips Slightly

Forces influential on the composite price index were almost evenly divided last week between ups and downs but the latter were slightly more weighty and resulted in a fall of 0.1 point in the general average. Rising indexes developed in the protective coatings, vegetable oils, and drug markets, a force countered effectively by declines in the heavy chemicals, botanical drug, and essential oils market indexes. Inertia gripped the acids, coaltars, textile and agricultural chemicals indexes.

Price changes that tugged upward at the general average came in coconut, corn, cottonseed, soybean, and tung oils, lard, menthol, raw sienna, and French yellow iron oxide. Declines that countered that upward tug developed in red oil, stearic acid, goldenseal root, lavender flower oil, and ammonia alum.

Caustic soda and chlorine continued to become scarcer and a new strike, this time at a West Virginia plant, was a tightening influence added to that caused by the continuing shutdown of an Ohio plant where labor troubles remained a vexing factor. Soda ash shipments were under consumer pressure. New production of alkalies in Houston, Tex., entered the trial run stage, but large scale output was forty-five days away. Consumers building up inventories of glacial acetic acid kept stocks of that item low. Contract commitments in sulphuric acid were met without unusual delay. Chromic and oxalic acids were hard to obtain, and high level demand for nickel sulphate caused that article to lean toward the short side of supply.

Small business was done in corn, cottonseed and peanut oils because of the sold-up condition of the market and lack of offerings kept quotations on both crude and refined grades nominal. Steady advances came in May and July deliveries of bleachable cottonseed oil futures, scoring new highs for the season. The rise in tung oil was the first advance since early last March. The drop in red oil and stearic acid traced to recent declines in grease and tallow prices. Export allocation of 3,300,000 pounds of tallow brought a rally in those two materials.

Earth colors were in good supply, but Persian Gulf and Spanish oxide were short. To a lesser degree, a similar condition existed in Indian and synthetic red iron oxides. Shellac was advanced substantially, reflecting what was described as an erratic market in Calcutta. Ceramic and paint grades of antimony oxide were raised and uniformly higher schedules were written into the schedules on earth colors. Umber was also advanced.

Demand for botanical drugs lagged but the market retained its recently slight improvement in request. Call in the drug and fine chemical market changed little from the moderate volume prevailing in the past fortnight. Sales of essential oils continued to be restricted to immediate needs. Spot sales of insecticides increased but anticipation of future needs was lacking.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

May 14, 1948	May 10, 1948	May 15, 1947
146.6	**146.7**	**145.8**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	146.2	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
April	146.2	152.3	134.0	132.2	115.5
The year	*147.6	147.6	138.8	133.8	123.2

* Four months.

FDA Reorganizes Field Service And Creates Three New Offices

A major reorganization of the field service of the Food and Drug Administration to bring about closer coordination between Washington and the field stations in enforcement of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act was announced last Thursday by Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, commissioner of foods and drugs. The reorganization plan was approved by Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing and became effective immediately.

The three district office headquarters in New York, Chicago and San Francisco are being abolished and the three chiefs are being called to Washington to be in charge of three new offices directly under the commissioner. The plan, in effect, changes the old district system and supervision of the field service from a geographic to a fundamental basis.

Dr. Dunbar explained that the changes are being made "to utilize our personnel at its highest productivity in the protection of consumers of foods, drugs and cosmetics. The district system inaugurated in 1914 has served its purpose splendidly, but modern communication and transportation facilities now enable us to use the aptitudes of the district chiefs and their staffs for the benefit of the entire service."

The three new offices in the Washington headquarters will be the Office of Field Planning, under direction of James O. Clarke, chief of the central district; an Office of Field Operations, under direction of Allan E. Rayfield, now chief inspector of the eastern district, and the Office of Litigation, headed by John L. Harvey, chief of the western district. William R. M. Wharton, chief of the eastern district, had been slated for one of the posts, but retired from service April 30.

The principal office will be that of planning. The director will be responsible for general plans affecting field operations and also will participate in the overall organization planning, particularly in the relationship between field programs and those of the Washington headquarters. Mr. Clarke will determine what particular enforcement programs should be undertaken by the field offices and how much time and money is to be spent on it.

The director of field operations will be responsible for the day-to-day functions of the field in the execution of the plans developed by Mr. Clarke and approved by the commissioner. He will also be re-

—Continued on page 57

Paraffin Wax Export Procedure Amended

The Office of International Trade announced last Thursday that, effective immediately, the consolidated license procedure for the exportation of fully refined paraffin wax (schedule B number 504600) is amended to require the submission of a separate license application for each destination in country groups O and R.

Holders of valid outstanding consolidated licenses for paraffin wax against which shipments have not been completed by June 1 were instructed to return their licenses to the fuels branch, OIT. Such licenses must be accompanied by a new license application for each country of destination, and the proportion of the unshipped balance which it is proposed to ship to each country.

License applications now pending in the OIT must be amended to show country of destination. As a convenience to exporters, such requests may be made by latter to the fuels branch, specifying the country or countries of destination to which it is proposed to ship, and the amount proposed for each country. Requests for amendment must be submitted by June 24; license applications for which such requests have not been received by that date will be returned without action.

Chemicals Shipped by Army In Feb. Worth $948,000

Chemicals and related products exported under the Department of the Army civilian supply program had a total value of $948,000 in February, according to the Bureau of Census. Value of the chemicals shipped to Germany was $134,000; Japan, $666,000; Austria, $13,000, and Korea, $135,000.

Uranium-Bearing Ores Prices Raised by AEC

The United States Atomic Energy Commission announced May 12 two additional allowances will be paid for delivery of carnotite-type or roscoelite-type uranium bearing ores in the Colorado plateau area. The allowances will become effective June 1, and will be continued until July 1, 1949, for ores accepted by the AEC at its Colorado purchase depots. The payments in addition to the present base are:—

1. A haulage allowance of 6 cents per ton mile for transporting ore from the mine to the commission's purchase depot, with the maximum allowance limited to a haulage of 100 miles. This haulage allowance is intended to eliminate any need for the establishment of small intermediate purchase depots to serve mines remote from the processing plants.

2. An allowance of 50 cents per pound of uranium oxide (U_3O_8) contained in ores assaying 0.20 percent or more, U_3O_8 to stimulate reopening and equipping closed mines and increasing the production facilities of mines now operating. This allowance is in addition to the development allowance provided in Circular No. 3.

In limiting the new allowances to the period ending July 1, 1949, the commission announced that price schedules may be revised next year on the basis of experience obtained under the new price levels. Prices guaranteed prior to today's announcement are effective for a three-year period.

Salt Brine Free Import Favored by House Body

The house ways and means committee last Thursday voted a favorable report providing for the free importation of salt brine containing not less than 15 percent or more than 28 percent of sodium chloride. The bill now goes to the house floor for passage.

Obituaries

Ralph E. Dorland, one of the most widely known and highly respected men in the American chemical industry, died in New York hospital last Friday afternoon. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Manager of the New York office of Dow Chemical Company, Mr. Dorland suffered

Ralph E. Dorland

a stroke in the office Friday morning, was removed to the hospital about noon, and died at 2:30 p.m.

The funeral services will be conducted at 3 p.m. tomorrow at the Colonial Home, East Orange, N. J.

Mr. Dorland was born in Elyria, Ohio, in 1879. He graduated from Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., in 1899, and from Purdue University as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1901. He was proprietor of retail drug concerns from 1902 until 1915, when he spent two years as instructor in the Green School of Pharmacy, Indianapolis.

Joining Dow in 1918, Mr. Dorland was named manager of the pharmaceutical department. Two years later he was transferred to New York as manager of that branch, a post he held until his death.

Mr. Dorland, affectionately known

—Continued on page 64

Alkalies Export Program Approval Delay Looms

Although producers of alkalies have approved in principal a proposed voluntary agreement under Public Law 395 on exports of soda ash and caustic soda, it may be several weeks before the agreement is finally approved by the government and made effective.

The delay is largely in the Department of Justice, which has yet to approve the membership of the fifteen-member industry advisory committee. Solvay Sales Corporation has not been cleared for membership, and it is said to be questionable whether the firm could legally cooperate in the program in principle if it does not get clearance.

Another matter that is tending to delay the agreement is the fact that the Department of Justice attorney who has been working with the Department of Commerce in drafting the agreement has been transferred to New York and a new attorney is being selected in his place. He will have to be brought up to date on developments, which will necessarily take time.

Furthermore, there is some doubt whether Public Law 395 permits the making of a voluntary agreement that covers exports as well as domestic distribution.

At the outset of the deliberations it had been hoped to set up an export quota in the agreement of about 100,000 tons of soda ash and 90,000 tons of caustic soda. These would be at about the level of exports last year, although the quotas fixed by the Office of International Trade for the third quarter of last year were at a level several times this amount when computed on an annual basis.

Southern Alkali Appoints Rahn Plant Research Head

Henry W. Rahn has been appointed research and development director for Southern Alkali Corporation's Corpus Christi, Tex., plant. He joined the firm as assistant chief chemist in 1934 and in 1938 was promoted to assistant technical director. For four years, beginning in 1941, Mr. Rahn served as technical director at Corpus Christi, and has been acting director of research and development for the past two years.

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Marks Pleads Not Guilty To Conspiracy Charges

Dr. Lewis H. Marks, executive vice-president and director of Publicker Industries, Philadelphia, and Nelson Littell, New York patent attorney, pleaded not guilty last Tuesday in Federal court in New York to an indictment charging tax fraud and concealment of enemy property. Judge Sylvester J. Ryan set bail at $1,000 each and gave their attorneys until June 8 to file motions.

The two allegedly concealed the fact that the American Hyalsol Corporation, a $3,000,000 patent holding firm, was owned by Germans, and that they conspired to defraud the government of about $500,000 in taxes.

Masonite Names O'Neil Chemical Products Head

The Masonite Corporation, Chicago, has appointed T. M. O'Neil manager of its newly-organized chemical products division. The new division will be concerned with seeking wider markets for chemical products developed in connection with the hydrolysis of wood.

Frontier Chemical Names Kolins Production Head

W. H. Kolins has been named superintendent of production by Frontier Chemical Company, Midland, Tex. He will supervise manufacture of caustic soda and muriatic acid at Frontier's electrochemical plant, Denver City, Tex. Mr. Kolins formerly was production supervisor for Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, Michigan Chemical Company, and, until joining Frontier, Pine Bluff Chemical Company.

FDA Approves New Type of Penicillin

Regulations permitting the marketing of a new penicillin product, procaine penicillin for aqueous injection, have been issued by the Food and Drug Administration. The product is to be labeled with a life potency of twelve months and is for intramuscular use only.

Immediately upon approval by FDA, two pharmaceutical manufacturers, Wyeth, Inc., Philadelphia, and E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, began marketing the product.

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Coaltar Products Imports In 1947 Reported by U.S.

A report on United States imports of coaltar products entered last year under paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Tariff Act of 1930 was issued last Thursday by the Tariff Commission. The report gives detailed statistics on coaltar intermediates, entered under paragraph twenty-seven, and dyes, medicinals and pharmaceuticals, flavor and perfume materials, and other finished products entered under paragraph twenty-eight.

Paragraph twenty-seven products imported in 1947 totaled 2,600,000 pounds, valued at $530,133, as compared with 3,100,000 pounds in 1946, valued at $437,169. The most important intermediates imported in 1947, in terms of quantity, were monomeric styrene, entered from Canada; dimethylanilin and phthalic anhydride, imported almost entirely from Australia; orthocresol, entered from the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia, and naphthalene, which came from Switzerland and Australia.

Imports under paragraph twenty-eight of finished coaltar products in 1947 amounted to 1,400,000 pounds, valued at $2,292,000, compared with imports in 1946 of 2,000,000 pounds, valued at $2,649,000. In 1947, as in previous years, dyes constituted the most important group in imports of finished coaltar products. They came almost entirely from Switzerland. Imports of dyes were less in 1947 than in 1946, but still accounted for about 88 percent of the finished coaltar imports.

Other important groups making up the total were medicinals and pharmaceuticals, mainly from Switzerland, the imports of which increased from $32,000 in 1946 to $129,000 in 1947, and flavor and perfume materials, principally from New Zealand and Canada, which declined from $164,000 in 1946 to $84,000 in 1947.

Quinidine Controls Continuance Asked

Congress was urged Tuesday by the Department of Commerce to continue controls, expiring with the close of this month, over quinidine and cinchona bark which are now being exercised over domestic distribution of these materials. These controls permit the use of government supplies of quinidine only for treatment of cardiac cases.

In the third quarterly report on the Second Decontrol Act, submitted by Acting Secretary of Commerce William C. Foster, it was stated that cardiac demand for quinidine has increased steadily in recent years, in line with widening medical knowledge of its use and effects. Imports,

—Continued on page 61

Reciprical Trade Act Extension Approved

A one-year extension of the Reciprical Trade Agreements Act, coupled with restrictions on the negotiating authority of the president, was voted last Friday by the house ways and means committee. A bill, H. R. 6556, to carry out the committee's recommendations, which previously had been drawn up by the Republican steering committee, was reported and will come up for passage this week. Here are the modifications in the trade agreements program contained in the bill:

Extension of the act until June 30, 1949, instead of June 12, 1951.

An independent status for the Tariff Commission, separating it from voting participation in the interdepartmental committee on reciprocity information, which considers proposed tariff changes. The commission would continue to "cooperate" and supply information to the other trade agreements agencies.

The Tariff Commission would advise the president "how high and how low he can go in raising and lowering tariffs without injuring or threatening to injure domestic economy or impairing national security."

—Continued on page 61

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Hospitals—Australia.

Ice plants—French Indochina, Peru.

Medicinals and cosmetics importers, dealers—Siam; manufacturers—Belgium.

Naval stores—Bolivia.

Oils (animal, fish, vegetable) importers, dealers, producers, refiners, exporters—China.

Soap manufacturers—Nicaragua.

O'Hara Bill Believed Heading for Deferment

Hearings on the O'Hara bill (H.R. 3871), which would remove from the Federal Trade Commission its right to issue cease and desist orders and require that violations of the FTC act be tried in the courts, were ended last Monday before the house interstate and foreign commerce committee with the taking of further testimony for and against the legislation.

The next step will be for consideration of the bill in executive session for the purpose of amending it and reporting it to the house for passage or deferring the matter until next year. The general belief is that the bill may get a favorable report from the committee, but it will get no further this session. Whether it will even be called up on the house floor for passage is doubtful.

Monday's opposition to the bill came from the Federal Trade Commission with James W. Cassedy, assistant general counsel making the main statement and followed by Walter B. Wooden, associate general counsel with a defense of the commission against charges that the commission fails to decide its cases on the weight of qualitative evidence, but rather often rules on hearsay testimony. Support for the bill came from James F. Hoge, general counsel of the Proprietary Association of America; Kenneth Perry, vice president of Johnson & Johnson Co., and Casper W. Ooms, former commissioner of patents.

The idea that the factual issues in cases arising under the FTC Act should be tried by the courts may seem plausible at first because private litigants have to settle their differences before judges who are not experts in many of the matters they handle, such as medical questions, Mr. Cassedy said. But FTC cases are not law suits, although they are tried in accordance with procedure similar to that followed in law suits. The bill would destroy the whole philosphy of dealing with the increasing complexities of modern commerce through an agency directly responsible to congress, he said.

"Deprived of its power to decide cases," he said, "the relation between the commission and its attorneys would be much like that existing between a United States District Attorney and his assistants. The question would then arise as to why there need be any commission at all, and why, if it be desirable to put the decision in the hands of a single judge without spe-

—*Continued on page 55*

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please —with OPD office:—

Acetone, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Agricultural chemicals, Sao Paulo, Brazil (BT-4, agency).
Aniline, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Benzol, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Black pigments, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Butyl alcohol, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Camphor, natural and synthetic, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Casein, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Caustic soda, Porto Alegre, Brazil (BT-3); Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (BT-3, agency).
Chemicals, Milano, Italy (BT-1); Porto Alegre, Brazil (BT-3); Sao Paulo, Brazil (BT-4, agency).
Colors, Florence, Italy (BT-12); textile, Prato, Italy (BT-14, agency).
Enamel, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Fertilizer, Colombo, Ceylon (BT-7); Milano, Itayl (BT-1).
Fish oil, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Glue, bone and hide, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Iodine, crude, Stuttgart, Germany (BT-2).
Iron oxides, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Linseed oil, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Milk powder, Maizuru City, Japan (BT-6, agency).
Oil seeds, Quito, Ecuador (BT-8).
Paint, Milano, Italy (BT-1).
Paraffin, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Pesticides, agricultural, Bologna, Italy (BT-11).
Petroleum products, Milano, Italy (BT-1).
Pharmaceutical products, Manila, Philippines (BT-10, agency); Milano, Italy (BT-1).
Photographic chemicals, Tel Aviv, Palestine (BT-9).
Plasticizers, rubber, Milano, Italy (BT-1).
Potato starch, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Resins, synthetic and natural, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Rosin, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Shellac, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Shortenings raw materials, Quito, Ecuador (BT-8).
Soda ash, Porto Alegre, Brazil (BT-3).
Sodium chlorate, Stuttgart, Germany (BT-1).
Sodium sulphate, Stuttgart, Germany (BT-2).
Stearin, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Tanning materials, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Toluol, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Tung oil, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Turpentine, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Varnish, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Wax, natural and synthetic, Florence, Italy (BT-12).
Xylol, Florence, Italy (BT-12).

Mathieson Research Head

Dr. D. P. Morgan has been appointed administrator of research and development by the Mathieson Chemical Corporation. Dr. Morgan, who was formerly associated with W. R. Grace & Co., New York, will have charge of market research as well as chemical research and development. He was wartime director of the chemicals bureau of the War Production Board.

Mexican Gulf Sulphur Names Moody to Board

Mexican Gulf Sulphur Company has elected W. L. Moody III to its board of directors and has named him chairman of the board. Mr. Moody is president of the Pan-American Exploration Company, executive vice-president of the American National Life Insurance Company, vice-president of National Hotels, and vice-president and director of the News Publishing Company. The company also elected K. D. Owen, president of the Gulfshore Oil Company, to the board of directors.

Diamond Alkali Starts Houston Plant Output

The Houston, Tex., plant of the Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, was due to be put into operation last week and is expected to be in full production in July or August, it was announced at the company's annual meeting of stockholders on May 10. It was also reported that the magnesia refractory plant at Painesville, Ohio, is now in production and initial shipments will be made shortly. All company directors and officers were reelected.

Vulcan Detinning Plans New Tin Smelting Plant

The Vulcan Detinning Company is planning the erection of a tin smelting plant at Sewarren, N. J. The new smelter, said to be the only privately-owned tin smelting plant in the United States, is expected to cost approximately $400,000.

Egyptian Lacquer Names Crawford Vice-President

The Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J., has appointed Hugh C. Crawford vice-president. Mr. Crawford has been associated with the company since 1937, serving successively as a sales representative, director of war production and director of sales.

NCPA Told Govt. Does Not Plan Additional Fats and Oils Controls

The Department of Agriculture is not now recommending any additional controls for fats and oils, George L. Prichard, director of the department's fats and oils branch assured members of the National Cottonseed Products Association at their annual meeting held at the Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, on May 10 and 11.

In the course of a discussion on the activities and plans of the fats and oils branch, Mr. Prichard declared "we do not believe in controls for the sake of having controls. Furthermore, we have no intention of ever recommending any new controls without first discussing the problem with representatives of all parts of the industry."

Mr. Prichard added, however, that he thought existing import and export controls for fats and oils should be continued, but only as long as world shortages exist. He stated that general agreement with this policy has been indicated by the industry.

John I. Morgan, jr., president of the Farmville Oil & Fertilizer Company, Farmville, N. C., was elected president of the association for the coming year. Mr. Morgan is also vice-president and general manager of the Contentnea Guano Company, Wilson, N. C.

Francis E. Johnstone, jr., agronomist for the association, reported on the progress of the group's oilseeds production research program. He said that insofar as possible new oilseed crops are concerned, there are literally thousands of plants which produce valuable oil in their seeds.

The idea concerning new oilseeds, according to Mr. Johnstone, is to take relatively untried crops and give them at least a part of the research effort which has been devoted to more established oilseeds to see, if with a minimum of research, one can be found which is primarily a cotton belt crop and better than soybeans in the best soybean areas.

"If we can do that," he added, "we will have a more dependable source of crushing material than soybeans now afford, as for most areas of the south soybeans are a marginal or submarginal crop."

Mr. Johnstone reported that several of the most promising new oilseed crops have been selected for research through grants-in-aid or fellowships at various institutions.

Investigation of sesame has received the most emphasis to date, he said because it is high in oil with practically no waste in crushing; both the oil and meal are established in world commerce and are equal or better than other similar products; it

—*Continued on page 31*

St. Joseph Lead Names Ince as Sales Manager

The St. Joseph Lead Company, New York, has appointed Charles R. Ince sales manager, to succeed Irwin H. Cornell, who has retired. Mr. Ince joined the company in 1929 as assistant to Mr. Cornell and has served in that capacity ever since, except for a period during the recent war when he was with the conservation division of the War Production Board.

Mr. Cornell has retired as vice-president and sales manager of the company, but will remain a member of the board of trustees and the executive committee. He first joined the company in 1910 as assistant to the president, was named secretary in 1911, a trustee in 1913, and vice-president in 1915.

During the first World War he served on the lead committee, and was later lead commodity chief and zinc commodity chief of the War Industries Board. In 1919 he returned to the St. Joseph Lead Company as vice-president and sales manager. During the recent war he served in various metal industries advisory committees to the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration.

Humble Oil Elects Weiss Board Chairman

Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, Tex., has elected Harry C. Weiss chairman of the board of directors, and has named Hines B. Baker president. Mr. Weiss was president of the company from 1937 until his current election, and Mr. Baker has been the company's executive vice-president since 1945.

Other action taken at the recent stockholders meeting included the election of Morgan J. Davis and C. E. Reistle jr. as new members of the board, and the authorization of a raise in capital stock from $300,000,000 to $475,000,000.

National Lead Appoints Whitson to New Sales Post

The National Lead Company, New York, has appointed Henry Whitson assistant to the manager of sales for paint, oil and pigments. He has been sales manager of dry pigments in the Atlantic Branch since 1942. Mr. Whitson joined the company in 1932 as a sales trainee and became a salesman a year later. In 1940 he was appointed assistant sales manager of dry pigments in the Atlantic Branch.

Unexcelled Chemical Elects Schomp as Vice-President

Unexcelled Chemical Corporation, New York, has elected Albert L. Schomp, jr., vice-president. Mr. Schomp was formerly associated with Booz, Allen & Hamilton, management engineer, and had previously held various executive positions with the Industrial Tape Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Introduces Four New Oils

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has introduced four new oils which it claims are entirely new in their concept and use in the paint, varnish and protective coatings industry. The oils, known as "Admerols," are fundamentally produced from linseed and soybean oils as the glycerides or fatty acids reacted with such materials as butadiene, styrene, pentaerythritol, cyclopentadiene, acrylic acid, sorbitol and other chemicals.

The company states that the new oils are distinguished for unusually fast set and thorough dry, low acidity, excellent stability, high gloss uniformity and color retention.

Howe Named Manufacturing Manager of G.E. Division

Appointment of H. Arthur Howe as manufacturing manager of the General Electric Company's compound division has been announced by John L. McMurphy, division manager. Mr. Howe has been superintendent of the compound division since February, 1947. He has been with General Electric since 1933 when he started as a compound test man. The compound division produces phenol, phenolic plastic materials and magnesium oxide.

Ultra Chemical Names Buck Industrial Sales Manager

Ultra Chemical Works, Inc., Paterson, N. J., has appointed Fred H. Buck industrial sales manager. Mr. Buck was formerly president of Seaboard Distributors, Inc., which was the Ultra Chemical Works' selling agent. He was previously associated with Merck & Co.

Redmond Joins Koppers

John H. Redmond, former vice-president and general manager of Precisioneering, Inc., Pittsburgh, has been appointed assistant production manager of Koppers Company, also Pittsburgh.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Republican leaders have passed the word along to congressional committee chairmen to start whittling down their bill calendars in preparation for adjournment. The leaders are aiming at June 19 as the quitting date, and if it is to be met, the outpourings of the committees will have to be limited from now on.

The order means, in effect, that only those bills which can be passed without controversy or are of such importance that they must be passed whether or not controversial are likely to reach the floors of the senate and house. The action is important to business this year because any bill that fails of enactment before adjournment will have to start from scratch again next year. This year ends the Eightieth Congress and any bill left hanging at the adjournment date is dead.

There are a number of important measures yet to come up before adjournment, such as repeal of the oleomargarin tax, the tidelands bill, and the military draft. Each of them is controversial solely from the standpoint of government policy. In the case of the draft bill there are also two side issues that can take a long time to reconcile. These have to do with reemployment rights of draftees, and exemption of various classes of draft-eligibles.

The senate wants to continue the reemployment standards of the selective service act unchanged in its version of the new draft law, while the house would like to rewrite them completely. If the proposal of the house prevails, it will lead to confusion because some of those still in the service under the old law will have

—*Continued on page 34*

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Chemical—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series and other chemicals, and wetting compositions in emulsified form.

Cosmetic—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making creams, shampoos, lotions, shaving creams, and emulsified perfumes.

Disinfectant—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making germicidal and deodorizing preparations.

Dye—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making color lakes and other dye preparations in emulsified form.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making boring, drilling, and wire-drawing oils, emulsions of various animal oils, fats, and waxes, and greasing, lubricating, and wetting compositions.

Ink—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making printing and writing inks.

Insecticide and Fungicide—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making insecticidal preparations in emulsified form.

Leather—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525-821) in making dressing, finishing, soaking, and waterproofing compositions and fatliquoring baths.

Miscellaneous—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making cleansing, degreasing and greasing, detersive and scouring, and waterproofing compositions and polishes.

Oilcloth and Linoleum — Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making coating compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making asphaltic paints and varnishes, emulsified paints, varnishes, and waterproofing compositions, and emulsions of pigments, resins, and other materials.

Paper—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525-821) in making sizing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions in emulsified form and other preparations used for treating paper and pulp and articles from them.

Petroleum—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making cutting oils, kerosene emulsions, naphtha emulsions, soluble greases and oils and other emulsified textile oils, also petroleum emulsions for other applications.

Resins—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525-821) in making emulsions of natural or synthetic resins.

Rubber—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525-821) in making rubber compositions in emulsified form, special emulsified preparations used for coating, protecting, decorating, and other surface-treating of rubber goods.

Soap—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525821) in making hand-cleansing compositions and other emulsified cleansing and scouring compositions.

Stone—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525-821) in making compositions for treating natural and artificial stone.

Textile—Emulsifying agent (Germ. 525-821) in making dyeing, mercerizing, and soaking baths; coating, dressing, finishing, impregnating, lubricating, milling, oiling,

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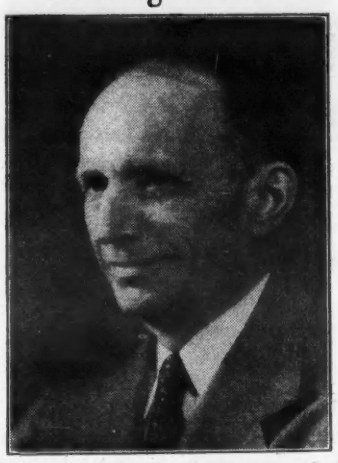
Neuberg Director



Olin A. Sargent, treasurer of the William D. Neuberg Company, chemicals, New York, has been elected a member of the board of directors. Mr. Sargent has been associated with the company since the time it was organized.

Cosmetic Chemists Society To Meet in N.Y. May 19

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists will hold its semi-annual meeting at the Biltmore hotel, New York, on May 19. There will be a business session in the morning, followed by technical papers on: "Correct Scenting of Cosmetics," by A. L. Van Ameringen; "Your Share of the Responsibility for Product Claims," by William L. Hanaway, and "Uses and Abuses of Hormone Creams," by Dr. Joseph H. Morton.

The afternoon program will feature papers on: "The Literature of Cosmetics and Beauty Culture," by Florence E. Wall; "Methods of Testing a Germicide Incorported in Soap," by Dr. Eugene F. Traub; "Application of Radioactive Tracers to Dermatological Problems," by Dr. Richard K. Thoms; "Active Ingredients, So - Called, in Cosmetic Preparations," by Dr. Herman Sharlit, and "Technilogical Aspects of Lanolin," by Ivar Malmstrom.

Health Congress Set For England May 24

The Health Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute will be held in Harrogate, England, May 24 to 28. Capt. John M. Bachulus, staff medical officer to the Commander-in-chief of Naval forces in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, is chairman of the United States delegation.

Other delegates are Dr. Burnet M. Davis, of the United States Public Health Service and liaison officer with the British Ministry of Health; Barton P. Jenks, of the United States delegation of the Economic Commission for Europe, and Lt. Col. John W. Regan, chief of the environmental sanitation branch, office of the surgeon general, department of the Army.

Nitrogen Producers to Be Asked To Send More Solids to Southeast

Problems of farmers in Virginia and the Carolinas in obtaining sufficient supplies of nitrogen for fertilizer this year were reviewed at a meeting of representatives of farm organizations, experiment stations and control officials with the fertilizer subcommittee of the house agricultural committee last Tuesday.

The next day a subcommittee of the delegation consisting of D. S. Coltrane, Commissioner of Agriculture of North Carolina; B. D. Cleaninger, South Carolina control official and M. A. Hubbard, official of the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation again conferred with the committee, together with representatives of the Office of Domestic Commerce and the Department of Commerce.

The upshot of the two days of conferences was that a representative group of the delegation would confer immediately with various producers of synthetic nitrogen to see whether a larger percentage of nitrogen in the various solid forms can be diverted from other sections to the southeastern area. They are to report back to the house committee as soon as possible.

During the meetings both the export and domestic nitrogen situation were outlined by representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce. Wilson T. Hart, fertilizer priorities administrator of the Department of Commerce, pointed out that one of main problems is the lack of authority to direct the distribution of anhydrous ammonia. If this authority was available, he said, more of the ammonia could be directed for conversion into solid nitrogen and in that way lessen the difficulties in preparing the export program for next year.

The present law authorizes the exercise

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Killheffer Assails ITO Havana Draft Charter

A call for Congress to reject the Havana draft charter of the International Trade Organization and demand its renegotiation by an entirely new American delegation, was sounded last Wednesday by Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer, of .E I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Addressing a trade agreements session at the National Textile Seminar held at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., Dr. Killheffer declared that in this nation's views on a world trade charter there is far too much acceptance of the philosophy of government-planned economy and controls by the state.

Both Dr. Killheffer and Herman E. Michl, economist for the Cotton Textile Institute, attacked the transfer of tariff policy making from Congress to the Department of State and expressed opposition to the entire course of United States trade agreements policy since 1934.

Dr. C. Rogers McCullough, of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, and consultant to the power pile division of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, assailed the secrecy surrounding the many projects in

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Chemical Corps Ass'n To Meet May 21-22

The third annual meeting of the Chemical Corps Association will be held at the Army Chemical Center, Md., on May 21 and 22. Principal speakers at the meeting will be Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Army Ground Forces; Capt. James F. Byrne, Navy Ordnance; Brig. Gen. Morris R. Nelson, Air Force, and Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitt, chief of the Chemical Corps. The program for the two-day meeting will include visits to the various manufacturing plants and laboratories at the center and a demonstration of the weapons of the Chemical Corps.

Commercial Laboratories Council Meets June 18-20

The American Council of Commercial Laboratories will hold its annual meeting at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 18 to 20. The meeting will discuss the part that members of the association will be called upon to play in promoting the standards and quality of merchandise furnished Europe under the recovery program.

Nitrogen Export Priorities Reviewed by Commerce Dept.

Authority to continue the exercise of export priorities over nitrogen fertilizer, together with a "clarification" of the question whether there is now power to direct the flow of anhydrous ammonia to synthetic nitrogen production, was requested by the Department of Commerce in its third quarterly report to Congress on the second decontrol act. The export priority powers of existing law now expire May 31.

Acting Secretary of Commerce William C. Foster stated in the report that it will be impossible for the United States to carry out its part in the world nitrogen allocation program of the International Emergency Food Committee without an extension of the export priority powers. In the absence of export priorities authority, he said, there would be no way of assuring the continuation of a minimum flow of nitrogen supplies for export, even where such shipments would clearly advance the interest of the United States.

He pointed out that the IEFC recommendations for the 1948-49 fertilizer year have not yet been made, but he expressed the belief that they would provide approximately the same relationship between United States imports and exports as in 1947-48.

"Despite the continuing shortage of nitrogen fertilizer, synthetic production has recently declined because manufacturers have been unable to obtain needed supplies of anhydrous ammonia, itself a nitrogenous fertilizer material used in many farm areas of this country," Mr. Foster stated. "If export commitments are to be met with a minimum impact on the American farmer, it is desirable that the synthetic producers be in a position to contribute to the fulfillment of the export priorities program. To accomplish this, it would be necessary to assure a satisfactory flow of anhydrous ammonia to the synthetic plants. It is not clear, however, whether present export priorities powers over nitrogenous fertilizer materials will permit this channeling. The Congress should clarify this point in an extension of the authority."

NFA June 21-23 Meeting Program Nears Completion

The National Fertilizer Association has virtually completed the program for its twenty-third annual meeting, to be held at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on June 21 to 23. On the opening day there will be a meeting of the board of directors and the annual open meeting of the plant food research committee, with Dr. H. B. Siems presiding.

At the general sessions on June 22 and 23, there will be addresses by:—A. L. M. Wiggins, Under Secretary of the Treasury; Wheeler McMillen, editor-in-chief, "Farm Journal"; Howard W. Selby, general manager, United Farmers of New England; Dr. Robert E. Yoder, chief of the agronomy department, Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio; Weller Noble, chairman of the association's board of directors, and Maurice H. Lockwood, president of the association.

Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Cereal Chemists, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23-28.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Augusta, Ga., October 21-23.

American Dairy Science Association, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., June 14-16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 7-10.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, New York, November 7-10.

American Plant Food Council, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 13-16.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, San Francisco, August 8.

American Society for Testing Materials, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., June 21-25.

American Soybean Association, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., September 13-15.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 26.

Chemical Institute of Canada, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, June 7-10.

Chemical Market Research Association, Biltmore hotel, New York, June 3.

Congress of the Technology of Rubber, London, England, June 23-25.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades, Section, New York Board of Trade, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., September 24.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 6-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 4-6.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, May 23-26.

International Congress of Analytical Chemistry, Utrecht, Netherlands, June 1-3.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Brussels, Belgium, September.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 3.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 14-16.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 31-June 2.

National Barrel and Drum Association, Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 20-22.

National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 20-25.

National Fertilizer Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 21-23.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.

National Petroleum Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 15-17.

National Plastics Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, September 27-October 2.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Palmer House, Chicago, October 17-20.

Proprietary Association, Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 24-26.

Society of Chemical Industry, Edinburgh, Scotland, July 12-17.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 20-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., May 25-27.

Tanners Council of America, Leather Show, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 14-15.

Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 18-20.

What makes Baker's THIOCYANATES *so popular?*

HERE ARE ten reasons why Baker's Thiocyanates have proved so popular with pharmaceutical, textile dyeing, photographic, chemical process, and adhesive industries;

1. Each Baker Thiocyanate is an all-synthetic product.
2. Baker controls the basic raw material—both the quality and availability.
3. Baker's Thiocyanates are always white, with no discoloration due to raw material variation.
4. They contain no foreign sulfides.
5. Iron is kept to an extremely low level.
6. Baker's Thiocyanates contain no tarry residues because they are a synthetic product, not a recovery product.
7. Alkalies and alkaline earths are negligible.
8. Non-volatile matter is very low.
9. Heavy metals are extremely low.
10. Baker's Thiocyanates are produced in the form of regular needle crystals for ready solubility.

Baker makes a complete line of Thiocyanates: Ammonium Thiocyanate is available in C. P. crystal, C. P. Special ACS, Purified Crystal and Technical Crystal. Calcium Thiocyanate is offered in two concentrations—Purified Liquid about 78% and about 45%. Potassium and Sodium Thiocyanates come in C. P. Crystal, N. F. Crystal and Technical Crystal.

Please write for test samples and prices.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., *Executive Offices and Plant:* Phillipsburg, N. J. *Branch Offices:* New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago.

Baker's Chemicals

C. P. ANALYZED · FINE · INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

May 14, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11½- .12
5 and 10 gals., works.....lb. .12 - .16
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- .10½
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms.....lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. .38 - .43
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - .26
kgs. .....lb. .28 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - .41
smaller lots .....lb. .41 - .42
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. all. E. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .12 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib., dms., works..lb. .61 - —
bbls, works.....lb. .67½- —
Acetoacetortholuidide, bbls., works lb. .75 - —
fib. dms., works.....lb. .67 - —
Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, bbls., works lb. 1.02 - —
fib. dms., works.....lb. 1.15 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .50 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .55 - .60
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.....lb. .55 - .60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms. .....lb. .43 - .51
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .51 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms.....lb. .36 - .44
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .47 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls...
100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.08
50%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 10.80 - 11.05
glacial, synthetic, C.P., dms., works
100 lbs. 13.50 -14.00
USP, dms., works.....100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 10.07 -11.00
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 7.62 - 8.62

Acetic acid price ranges above are c.l. and l.c.l. quantities, Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .51 - .64
standard, fine, cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh) powd (80 mesh), bbls., same basis..lb. .45 - .59

Freight equalized, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.30
tech., bbls. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.35
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 100-kilo lots .. kilo.21.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.27.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo 27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs up.....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Benoxynaphthoic, bbls., works.....lb 1.25 - 1.29
Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split.....ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.144.80 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse., ton.149.70 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.124.80 -125.00
less ton lots, same basis..ton.129.70 -130.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.144.70 -145.00
less car lots, same basis.ton.149.70 -150.00
gran., bulk .....ton.95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton 99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.119.70 -120.00
less ton lots, same basis ton.124.80 -125.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton.149.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.139.70 -140.00
less ton lots, same basis ton.144.70 -145.00
USP $25 per ton higher.
Bromer's, bbls. .....lb. 1.34 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb .31 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb .35 - —
tankcars, works .....lb .33 - —
Cacodylic, bots.....lb.12.00 -16.50
Camphoric, natural, dms.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
synth., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Capric, tech., dms.....lb .50 - .50½
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb .50 - .50½
Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .35½- .36¾
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works.lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½%-99¾%, dms., c.l...lb. .21¾ Nom.
l.c.l .....lb. .22½- .23½
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Acid, citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bbls..lb. .25½- —
dms., c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .24½- —
kgs. .....lb. .25½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .25½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
kgs. .....lb. .26½- —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .22½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - —
kgs. .....lb. .23½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, bbls., mixed.....lb. .61 - .65
Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb. .31½- .32¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .19¾- .20¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms.....lb. .19¾- .20¾
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. gal. 1.46 - 1.61
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.51 - 1.64
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.42 - 1.55
Petroleum, 185° C to 205° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. 1.01 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .91 - —
190° C to 220° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .91½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .93½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .83½- —
210° C to 240° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .75 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .65 - —
255° C to 271° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .68½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .70½- —
tanks, same basis .....gal. .60½- —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works.lb. .35 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .83 - .90
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
F, bbls., works.....lb. 1.73 - 1.78
Folic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- .14½
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots...lb. 1.23 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Gamma, bbls. .....lb. 1.03 - 1.20
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots.....lb. .28 - .31
dms. .....lb. .14 - —
kgs. .....lb. .16 - —
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works.....lb. .50 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, cbys. .....lb. 2.83 - 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E.....lb. .46 - —
34%, cbys., dlvd. E.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works.....lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots.....lb. .30 - .40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
30%, steel dms., works.....lb. .09 - —
48%, steel dms., works.....lb. .12 - —
52%, steel dms., works.....lb. .12½- —
60%, steel dms., works.....lb. .13½- —
70%, steel dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis. lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.....lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis.....lb. 2.42 - 2.64
L, bbls., works.....lb. .75 - .95
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .16½- .17
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. lb. .17¾- —
10 or less.....lb. .18¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .31¾- .32½
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
cbys., works .....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
cbys., works .....100 lbs. 9.05 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .59
Laurent's, bbls. .....lb. .70 - .80
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms.....lb. .40 - .40½
60%, dms.....lb. .35 - .35½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms.....lb. .3200- .3250
water white, dms.....lb. .3500- .3550
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb 26 - .30
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit .....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .26 - .27
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls.....lb .21½- .22½
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.50
tanks, E. works.....ton.18.00 -18.20
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
tanks, E. works.....ton.20.00 -21.00
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
tanks, E. works.....ton 22.00 -26.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Acid, myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6,-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurents).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias)
Neville and Winthers, dms.....lb. .76 - .80
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works....kilo. 7.00 - 7.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.95
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works .....100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.45
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works...100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works .....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.95
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.45
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra. lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red)
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms., c.l., works..lb .67 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb .69 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. 13½- 14
10,000 lbs., works.....lb. 13½- 14¼
smaller lots, works.....lb 14½- 15¼
Palm oil, white, dist., dms.....lb. 21¼- 21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works..lb. 4.60 - —
technical, bbls., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. .....lb. .80 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., wks. lb. .92 - .95
Peanut oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .19¾- .20¾
Perchloric, 60%, cbys, works.....lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works.....lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots .....lb. 1.51 - 1.75
Phenylglycollic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt equald.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 11½- 13
dilute, 10%, cbys., djns.....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Propionic, nat., dms., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works.....lb .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. No prices
N.F., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.80 - 3.03
resub., dms.....lb. 3.30 - 3.45
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse..gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, sp?ltd).
S, bbls., works.....lb. 2.54 - 2.75
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls. c.l.....lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - —
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .70 - .72
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works.....lb. .19¾- .20¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .28 - .28½
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .30¾- .31¼
Succinic, bbls. .....lb. .87 - .90
Sulphonilic, CP, bots., works.....lb 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .54 - .57
Sulphuric, 60° cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.12.25 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works .....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, E. works.....ton.15.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works.....ton.16.00 - —
CP, N.F., consumers cbys., extra.lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works...ton.18.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms.....lb. .22¾- .23¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms.....lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms .....lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms .....lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .41½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
dms .....lb. .44 - .45
kgs. .....lb. .42½- —
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys. basis 100%...lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. .....lb. .62 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works....lb .20 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.65 - —

Aconite leaves, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Root, bls. .....lb. .90 - .98
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots.....oz.32.50 - —
cryst., potent, bots.....oz.35.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .31 - .42
tanks, works .....lb. .29½- —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Agar .....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Agaric, white, bls. .....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Agrimony herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls...lb. 2.65 - 2.70
powd., bbls. .....lb. 2.70 - 2.75
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .70 - .75
Eggs (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Miss....lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .72 - .80
dms. .....lb. .68 - .88
Butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .31½- —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E....lb. .32 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .31½- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., frt alld. E.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. 17 - —

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher

secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .13¼
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12½- .14
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10½- .12
tertiary, dms., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .27 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Cinnamic, bots. .....lb. 2.80 - 3.35
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .94½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.gal. .98½- 1.03½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R...gal. .87½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .95 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .99 - 1.04
tanks, same basis.....gal. .88 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .95 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .99 - 1.04
tanks, same basis.....gal. .88 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .93½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .97½- 1.02½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .86½- —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.00 - 1.05
tanks, same basis.....gal. .89 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss R..gal. .95½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .99½- 1.04½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .88½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .14 - .15½
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .12 - .13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss R..gal.18.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.18.09 -18.14
tanks, same basis.....gal.17.98 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., same basis. gal.19.02 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.19.06 -19.11
tanks, same basis.....gal.18.95 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.....lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd., gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....gal. .53½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .57½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots.....lb. 5.50 - —
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.30 - 3.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis..lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works.lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).

Alcohol, Tetrahydrofurfuryl—Apomorphine

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia...lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs. .....lb. .12¾- .13
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .09 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .31
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .64 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls. .....lb. .63 - .70
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .38 - .38¾
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls. .....lb. .34 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .27½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, S. works.....gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls.....kilo.750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified grade, grd., kgs., works..lb. .35 - .37
top grade, grd., kgs., works.....lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, grd., kgs., works...lb. .10½- .40
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works...lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09¾- —
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton.52.00 -56.00
l.c.l., works .....ton.72.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd. .....lb .17 - —
Hydroxide gel, tech., min. 15% Al(OH_3), dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b ship't point....lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis.....lb. .03¼- .05½
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .03¾- .04

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, tech., 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works, lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs..lb. .15 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, dms., dlvd..lb. .24¼- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .43¾- —
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms...lb. .56 - .63
standard, dms. .....lb. .38 - .43
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms....lb. .93 - —
litho, dms.....lb. .47 - .62
standard, dms. .....lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., dms.....lb. .47 - —
unpolished, stand., dms.....lb. .43 - .44
varnish, stand., dms.....lb. .47 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .20½- —

Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .45 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .45 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .49 - —
less ton quantities.....lb. .50 - .61
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.30
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.00
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, tanks, works, lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton.50.00 -70.00
pure, cyls., extra.....lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works....ton.61 50 - —
Aqua, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content)....ton.65.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac),
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms...lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars .....lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.320.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.338.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .064 - .0975
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., frt. alld. E.....lb. .15½- .16¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms. .....lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.....lb. .16¼- .17
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works.. lb. .40¼- —
kgs., works.....lb. .42½- —
27%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1....lb. .21¼- —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .37 - —
dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs.....lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works....ton.50.00 -52.50
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.37.50 - —
Oleate, dms. .....lb. .39½- —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton.230.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.248.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28¾
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .12½- —
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.....lb. .31 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate bbls., dms., works...lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens..ton.38.00 -40.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld....lb. .08½- —
Sulphocyanate, pure, dms., jars...lb. .63 - .71
Sulphocyanide, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .14 - .17
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .29 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, cns. .....lb. .77 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
NF, dms.....lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom. (atropurpurea), bls..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .24 - .26
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, Star .....lb. .14½- .15
Cyprus, bgs. .....lb. .22 - .22½
Mexican, bgs., futures.....lb. .24½ Nom.
Syrian, bgs., futures.....lb. .20 - .20½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns.....lb. 2.27 - 2.35
dms .....lb. 2.22 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works...lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .33 - .33½
Needle, cs.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .33¾- .34
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34½- .35
Salt, 95%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Antipyrine, bbls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots. .....oz.23.20 -23.70

BECCO SODIUM CARBONATE PEROXIDE

$2 Na_2CO_3.3H_2O_2$

PROPERTIES

Active Oxygen: 14.0% by weight min.
Assay: H_2O_2 29.7% by weight min.
Form: White Powder
Stability: Storage loss 0.5% per month 30°C.
Solubility: Water soluble

SUGGESTED USES

Carbohydrates: Modification of starches
Pharmacology: Denture cleaner
Textiles: Bleaching. Dyestuff oxidation. Detergent e. g. for laundry use.
General: An oxidizing detergent of alkaline reaction. An alkaline bleaching agent.

AVAILABILITY

Becco Sodium Carbonate Peroxide is now available in commercial quantities.

A FEW OTHER BECCO PRODUCTS

Hydrogen Peroxide	27.5% by weight
Hydrogen Peroxide C. P.	30% by weight
Hydrogen Peroxide	35% by weight
Hydrogen Peroxide	90% by weight
Zinc Peroxide	55% ZnO_2
Acetyl Peroxide in Dimethyl Phthalate	$(CH_3CO)_2O_2$
Peracetic Acid 40%	CH_3COOOH

Detailed description and laboratory samples of any BECCO Active Oxygen Chemical will be sent on request.

BECCO SALES CORPORATION
AGENTS FOR BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
BUFFALO 7, NEW YORK
New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago Charlotte

FREE FOR DEVELOPMENT

POLYCHLORINATED RESIDUE:

	By Weight
Ethylene Dichloride	7.5%
Dichlorodiethyl Ether	70.9%
High Boilers Above 178°C	18.5%
Distillation Loss	2.1%
Specific Gravity 20°C	1.1903
Acidity as HCL	0.009%
Chlorides as $FeCL_3$	0.74%
Color	Black

We have a large continuing supply of this by-product available for your requirements.

Samples and Further Information Furnished on Request.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324
CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Archil Extract—Blue, Soda

Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. 22 - 23
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity).18.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l.....lb. 06¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. 08 - 09
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines..ton.76.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis, ton.68.50 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis, ton.51.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton.46.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton.44.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis, ton.21 00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis, ton.27 50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton.26 50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis...ton.27.00 - —
7T bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.25.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.27 00 - —

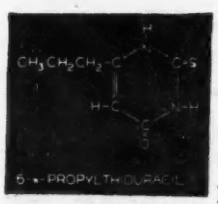
Asphaltum, California, dms., c.l ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l.....ton.41 40 - —
Cuban, A, bulk, c.l.....ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F fus. pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines..ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-330° F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.29.00 - —
1st bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton 29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works, lb. 06½- —
process form, bgs., works.....lb. 05¾- 12
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, metric ton.27 50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.10.80 -12.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.90 - 9.85

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms.....lb 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works..ton.67.50 -75.00
small lots, works.....ton.74 50 -82.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.95.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide bbls., works.....lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works.....lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- .13½
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up.....lb. .48 - .49
smaller lots.....lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate, tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .11 - .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.70 00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis..ton.33.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.46.25 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines...ton.19.00 - —
95.75% bgs., mines.....ton 20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)

Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works..ton.11 00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works..lb. 35¾ 42¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. 379 - 474
dust, dry, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. 25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 26½- —
wet, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. 26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 27½- —
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb 85 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms. ret., works..gal. 27 - 29
tanks, E of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c..gal. 21 - —
W Coast, Minnequa, Colo., same basis..gal 21 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb 20 - 28
l.c.l., works.....lb 22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works...lb 90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.....lb 60 - 1.00
dms.....lb 60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms.....lb 1 00 - 1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 19 - .21½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 20 - .22½
Cinnamate, cns.....lb 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicolin, dms., c.l., works, lb. 23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb 24 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works, lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29½- .32
Benzoate, fib. dms., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works, lb. .62 - .70
Betapicolin, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Biotin, cryst.....gram.12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 4.00 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars.....lb. 3 12 - —
Hydroxide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
Oxychloride, cns., dms.....lb. 3.79 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.63
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 2.45 - 2.48
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.18
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.05 - —
Sulphocarbolate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.05 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.70 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 13½- —
cs., l.c.l., ship. point.....lb. .17 - .18
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14⅝- .22½
Carload price is 1½c. per lb. under the above schedule, with deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb 07 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. 07.32- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.....lb. .11¼- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 08 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. 13½- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07.32- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.....lb. .1125- .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .50
Mineral, bgs., works.....lb. .0315- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root, bark, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .43
Black Indian hemp root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.82.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works... ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.108.00 -120.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.71.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..... unit-ton. 6.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 6.50 - —
soluble, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - .25
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis.....lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis.lb. 4.00 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis.....lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .60 - .70
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic.....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis.....lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis, lb. .30 - —

Now CALCO can meet your needs for Propylthiouracil



Calco now announces Propylthiouracil (6-n Propylthiouracil), a notable addition to thyrotoxicosis therapy. Propylthiouracil has proved to be as effective as Thiouracil on far lower dosage levels and it does not exhibit the undesirable side effects of the related compound. In addition, it is well tolerated by patients previously exhibiting sensitivity to Thiouracil. For more complete information about Propylthiouracil, write for Calco Technical Bulletin No. 720.

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CALCO's Bulk Pharmaceuticals*

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal . . . the Sulfa drug of choice)
Sodium Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Folic Acid
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid N.F.
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl.
Pyridoxine HCl.
Saligenin
Propylthiouracil
Phenothiazine N.F.
(Regular and Drench grades for Veterinary use)
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

*In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

Pharmaceutical Department
Calco
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Bound Brook, New Jersey

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - .29
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - .18
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - .29
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls....lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.75 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis....lb. 2.05 - 2.12
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis....lb. 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton 75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis.....ton 50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton 60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton 65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton 60.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton 60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 74.50 - 76.00
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 94.20 -94.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 99.20 -99.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 114.20 -114.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 119.20 -119.50
fine gran., bulk, works.....ton 44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 48.50 -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 68.20 -68.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 73.20 -73.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 88.20 -88.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 93.20 -93.50
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 73.20 -73.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 78.20 -78.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton 73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton 93.20 -93.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton 98.20 -98.50

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, or nearest whse. point..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., divd.....lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys.....lb. 3.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works.lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works...lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - 12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works.....lb. .06 - .06¾
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- .14¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .04¾- .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works.....lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .05¾- .07¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis, lb. .03¾- .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .36 - .40
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - 1.00
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .40 - .42
Berries, bgs.....lb. .80 - 1.00
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3....gal. .007 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, 101, ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .29 - —
tankwagons, same basis....lb. .30½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —

Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary, dms., c.l., divd. E. or Miss..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .19½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .44 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works.....lb. .63 - .67
P-4 cns., works.....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices.
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. No stocks
tanks, divd.....lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —

Butyl-isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works..lb. .60 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodide, cns.....lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., divd..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
patent shapes, cs., divd.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow)
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more. lb 4.75 - 5.00
anhydrous, dms 100 lbs. or more. lb 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more... lb 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures.....lb. 65 - 66
Calamus root, dom., bgs.....lb. .35 - .45
imported, bleached, bls.....lb. .70 - .88
peeled, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works. gram 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works. gram 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more... 10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works... unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works. unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd....100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .11¼
Bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works.....ton 107.00 -140.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .36
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton 22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 32.00 -61.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars, ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis..ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis..ton 30.00 -59.00
Cyanide, dms., divd. E. of Rockies..lb .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls.....lb. .65 - .72
cns.....lb. .85 - .90
USP, bbls.....lb. .58 - .65
cns.....lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib, dms...lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., divd. E. of Rockies..dm. 24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis..cs. 19.75 -21.50
Iodide, jars.....lb 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - .41
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liquid, 4% Cd, dms., divd..lb. .23½- —
5% Cd, dms., divd.....lb. .28¾- —
Pantothenate, dex., jars.....gram .07½- —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton 75.50 -110.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works. lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bbls.....lb .13 - .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.50

Blue, Ultramarine—Caramel Coloring

Calcium phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., 6.8% Ca, dms..lb. .20 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. .03½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - .47
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide 76%, bgs., c.l., works..ton 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton 50.00 - —
luminous tins, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms.....lb. .59 - .60
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.....lb 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms.....lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs..lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots..lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .67 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .84 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .85 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
powd., bxs.....lb 1.50 - 1.55
Russian, bgs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. 1.25 - —

SODIUM SULPHIDE Flake & Solid
DIMETHYLANILIN
BLEACHING POWDER 70%
METATOLUENEDIAMINE
ANILIN OIL
DINITROANILIN
RESORCIN USP Recrystallized
CAUSTIC SODA Solid
MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy
FORMIC ACID 85%
PHOSPHORIC ACID 85%
GLUCOSE 45° Bé
ATABRINE TABLETS
TRICHLORETHYLENE
DIRECT BLACK
SULPHUR BLACK

Distributors of:
RUFERT NICKEL CATALYST FLAKES*
FOR HYDROGENATION OF OILS
Descriptive Literature Available
*Patented
THE RUFERT CHEMICAL CO.
Seymour, Conn.

GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y. Phone: MU 6-3600

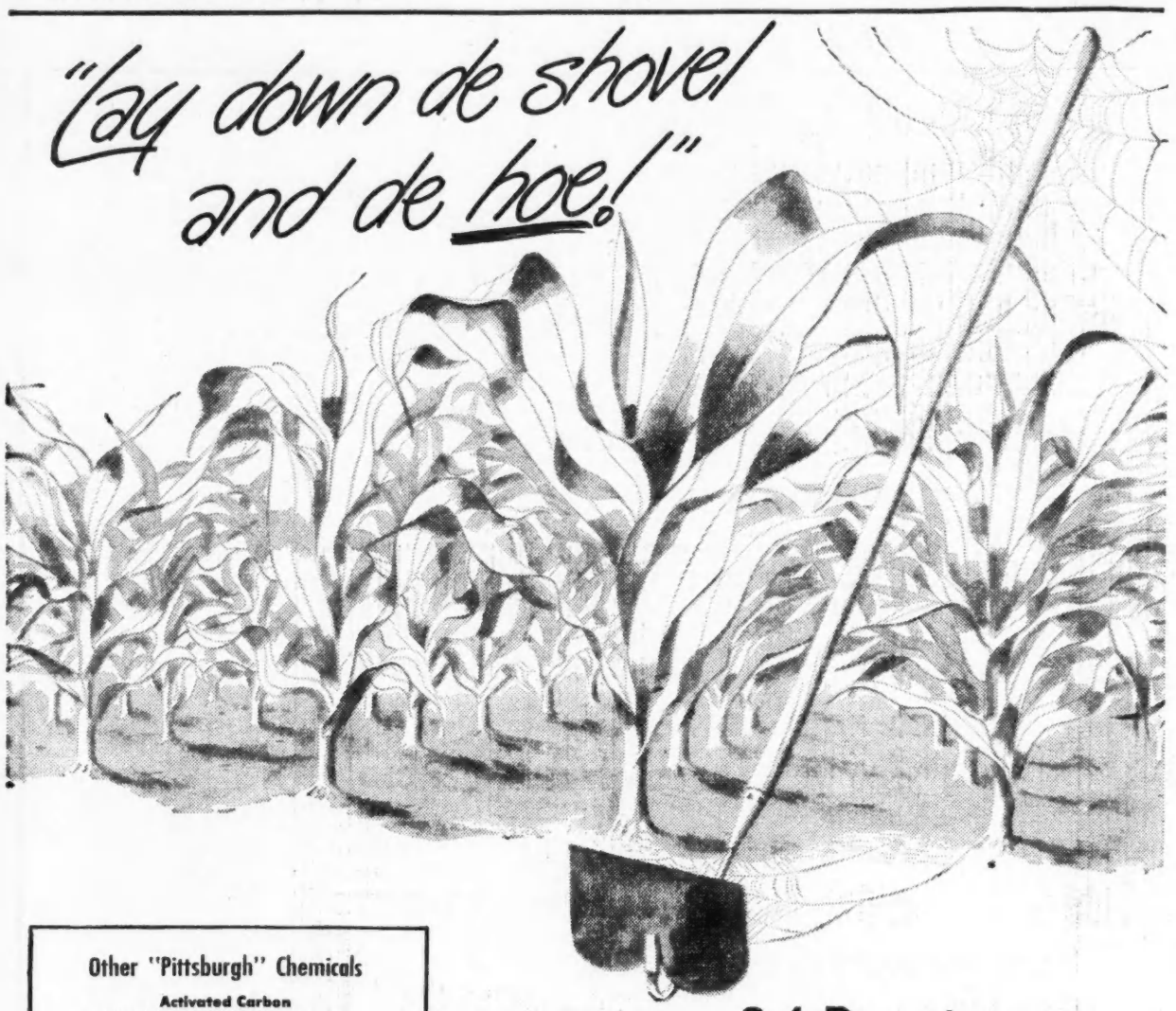
Caraway Seed—Cloves

Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. lb. .17 Nom.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
Carbazole, 97½, dms., ton lots, works. lb. 1.55 - —
Carbinol butyl, normal, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .52 - —
tanks, works. lb. .50 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .08¾- —
Dioxide, cyls. lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., c.l. lb .11 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11½- —
tech., dms., zone 1, c.l., frt. alld. lb .07 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .07½- —
zone 2, c.l., frt. alld. lb .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .08½- —
zone 3, c.l., frt. alld. lb .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .09½- —
zone 4, c.l., frt. alld. lb .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .08 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, USP, cbys. lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings. Zone 4 prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Calif., S. F., Calif.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.

Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs. lb. 1.80 - 1.85
medium, cs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Indian, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more. lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots. lb 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, cryst., research grade, tins, works. gram 5.00 - —
In vegetable oil (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps., 100 grams, dlvd. gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd. gram. 2.90 - —
tech., tins, works. lb. .07½- —
diluted, dry powd., 3,330 A units per gm., bots., works. lb. 70 - —
vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gm., bots., works. lb. 37.80 - —
50,000 A units, per gram., bots., works. lb. 7.87 - —
3,330 A units per gram, bots., works. lb. 85 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 13.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk. lb. .38 - .40
Case-hardening mixture, 80% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 09¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point. lb. .33 - .35
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more same basis. lb. .34 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more. lb. .29 - .31
rennet precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more lb. 36 Nom.
smaller lots. lb. .37 Nom.
Cassia bark, Batavia, No. 1, short-stick, bls lb. 60 Nom.
broken, bls. lb. .18 - .18½
thinquill, bls. lb. .60 Nom.
China, rolls, select, cs. lb .11 - 11½
broken, bls. lb. 07½- .08
Kwangsi, broken, bls. lb. 12 - .12½
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. .34 - .35
medium, bls. lb. .39 - .40
thin, bls. lb. .44 Nom.
Yunnan, bls. lb. .14 - .14½
Buds, China, bgs. lb. .21 - .21½
Cassia fistula bskts. lb 25 - 26
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports. long ton. 155.00 - —
Siam, c.&f. Pacific coast. long ton. 175.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 27.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 39 00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib dms., works. lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works. lb 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls. lb .68 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs., futures. lb. .26 - .27
Indian, bgs. lb. .21½- .22
futures, bgs. lb. .21½- .22

Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more. lb. .36 - —
granules, ctns., same basis. lb. .42 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .49 - .54
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .35 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .64 - .69
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb. .49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .50 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .54 - —
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb. .51 - .57
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .52 - .58
45% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb. .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .58 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .47 - .51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more. lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .70 - .72
Oxide optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works. lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100 lb lots, works. lb 1.75 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works. lb. 02¾- 05½
l.c.l. ex whse. lb 04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32 50 -40 00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton 30 00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian, cs. lb. .51 - .55
Roman, bls. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 49.50 - —
bgs., c.l., works. ton. 54 50 -55 50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works, ton. 50.50 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works. ton 39.50 -43.50
bgs. extra, returnable, c.l., works. ton. 42.50 -45.50
screenings bgs., works. ton. 33 50 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South. ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South. ton. 35.00 - —
Willow powd., bbls. lb. 06 - .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works. lb. 0465- —
l.c.l., works. lb. 0495- —
tanks. lb. 0380- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works. lb. 1165- —
l.c.l., works. lb. 1170- 1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works. ton 13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9 50 -10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works. ton. 11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½% 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 15.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila. net ton. 16.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 50.00 -55.00
Chlorat, dms., works. lb. 45 - .50
Hydrate, jars. lb. .90 - .95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.55 - 1.70
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
technical, cns., c.l., works. lb. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works. lb 1.60 - 1.80
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works. lb. 40 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. 42 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works. lb. 07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points. lb. .09 - 15¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
2 cars, same basis. 100 lbs 3 15 - —
1 car, same basis. 100 lbs 3 75 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms. lb. 20 - .23
USP, dms. lb. 30 - .33
Chloro-urm-toluidine (Red KB base), bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots., ex whse. lb. 1.25 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. 50 - —
100-lbs., same basis. lb. 82 - —
25 lbs., ex whse. lb. 1 00 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb lots. lb. 12.00 -14.38
jars, dms., smaller lots. lb. 14.75 15.75
Choline chloride, fib dms., works. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works. lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs. lb. 09¾- —
8½%, bbls., cs. lb. 09¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 16.00 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works. lb. 24 - .27
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, bbls. lb. 54 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome)
Chrysarobin, bots. lb. 7.11 - —
Cinchona bark, USP, red, quill, 30-in., cs. lb. 1.26 Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs. lb. 35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 96 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns. 100 ozs. oz. 69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 65 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works. lb. 4.20 - 4.30
standard, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4 10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, chys., cns., dms. lb. .82 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .35 - .35½
due soon. lb. .35 - .35½
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 3.85 - 4.75
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs. lb. .65 - .70
imported, bgs. lb. No stocks
Cloves, Madagascar, bls. lb. .16 - .16½
futures, bls. lb. .08½- .16
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .15 - .15½



2,4-D revolutionizes weed control!

In this day and age, Uncle Ned of the folksong, wouldn't have had to go to his reward in order to "lay down de hoe"! For *chemical weed control* is now an accepted agricultural fact.

Widespread field tests in the past few years have proved that the application of 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) is highly effective for weed control in crops such as corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley, rice, and sugar cane. Not only has it been proved an effective weed control but it has also increased the vigor and yields of agricultural crops.

2,4-D is only one of a wide variety of agricultural chemicals, including insecticides, fungicides, germicides and rodenticides which are produced and marketed.

Your inquiries are invited! Please address them to

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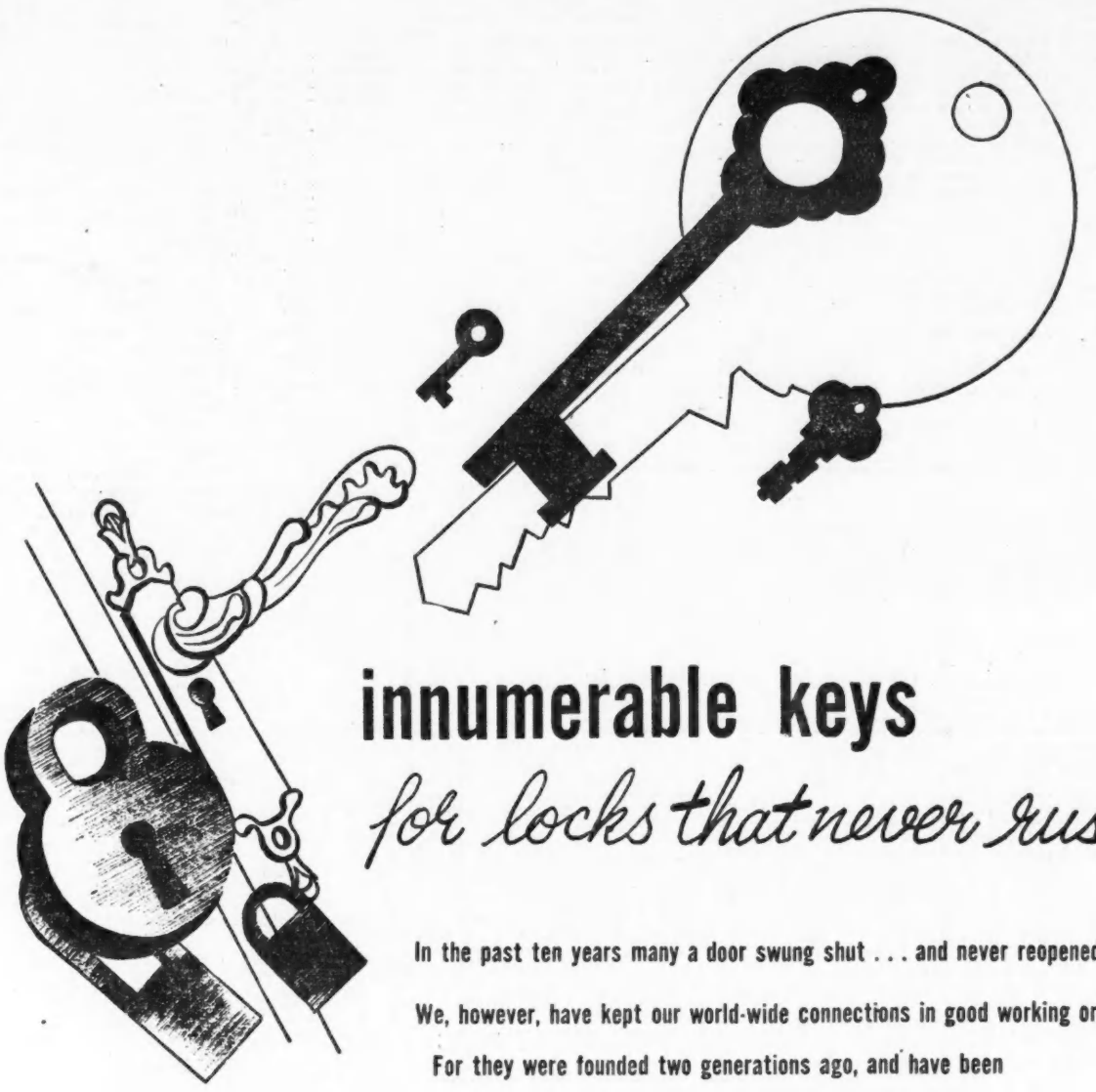
Alphanitronaphthalene
Benzol—Motor, Nitration, Pure
Creosote
Cresol—Meta Para, Ortho
2,4—Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
Dinitro—Orthocresol
Isopropyl N—Phenyl Carbamate
Naphtha, Heavy Solvent
Naphthalene
Para Amino Phenyl Mercuric Acetate
Phenol
Phthalic Anhydride
Picoline—Alpha, Beta and Gamma
Pipe Line Enamel
Pyridine—Medicinal and Industrial
Sodium Cyanide
Sodium Thiocyanate
Sulphate of Ammonia
Sulphuric Acid—60°, 66° and Oleum
Tar Acid Oil Disinfectants
Tar—Crude and Road
Toluol—Nitration and Commercial
Xylol—10°, 5° and 3°

P C&C ©

COAL CHEMICALS, ACTIVATED CARBON, NEVILLE COKE, EMERALD COAL, PIG IRON, GREEN BAG CEMENT, CONCRETE PIPE AND CONCRETE PRODUCTS, LIMESTONE PRODUCTS



innumerable keys

for locks that never rusted

In the past ten years many a door swung shut . . . and never reopened.

We, however, have kept our world-wide connections in good working order.

For they were founded two generations ago, and have been nurtured constantly by open-and-above-board dealings.

Today our knowledge of world trade conditions is proving invaluable to our clients, who include many important buyers and producers of chemicals. With our services, securing of export-import licenses is speeded. Accurate estimates of quantities needed or available permit exact planning and the seizure of profitable opportunities.

Our familiarity with every aspect of foreign trade may open new markets for your products. We invite correspondence.

ENCO

CHEMICAL CORPORATION

formerly NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORPORATION

ESTABLISHED 1910 441 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. TELEPHONE MU 6-1990

CABLES: Encolan New York or Neuberg New York Encolan, Tokio

Coaltar—Diethylaminoethanol

Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas crude, resale, dms., c.l., works..dm.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm.11.10 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.....bbl.11.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl.11.60 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .83¾-
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works....lb. 1.58 - —
feed, grade, 49½% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.....lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms....lb. .56 - —
solid 8½% Co, dms.....lb. .65 - —
8% Co, dms.....lb. .61¼- —
Naphthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms., dlvd..lb. .37 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .75¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.27½- 1.80
Phosphate feed grade, 34% Co, kgs, lb. 1.26½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms...lb. .38½- —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve, or N. Y.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .78 - .79
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black, root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Blue, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44
Condurango bark, bgs., futures....lb. .21 - .23
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. .70 - .75
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .27 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .18¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .43 - —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss.....lb. .26½- .26¾
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .21½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd..lb. .22½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls.....lb. .45¾- —
12.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .44½- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works.....lb. .28 - .30
red, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .30 - .32½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt ald.lb. .21 - .24
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms..lb. .21½- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .39½- —
Copper sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.85 - 8.60
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.12.55 -12.80
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.13.55 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l. lb. .21½- .22½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - .23½
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports.....ton.320.00 - —
Atlantic or Gulf ports.....ton.326.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs, futures. lb. .06 - .06½
Italian, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min..100 lbs. 6.59 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.64 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.95 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .39 - .42
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd. unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E..ton.80.00 -83.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb 3.65 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Cream of tartar, com., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 3,000 lbs. one shipt..lb. .35½- —
bbls., kgs., smaller lots.....lb. .29 - .30½
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works.....gal. .19½- .21⅛
refined, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works..gal. .29 - —
Hardwood, N. F., bots., cbys.....lb. .80 - .85
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17¼- .19
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- .19½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - .18¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- .19¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17 - .18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
5 and 10-gals., l.c.l., works....lb. .22 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.13.75 -14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .38 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works.....lb. .30½- —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs.....lb. .70 - .75
Culvers root, 1-bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs, futures.....lb. .40 - .41
Italian, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Cutch, extract, 55% tan., bgs., ex dock..lb. .09½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk.. unit-ton 2.55 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis, unit-ton. 2.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP cyls., dlvd...gal .27 - —

D

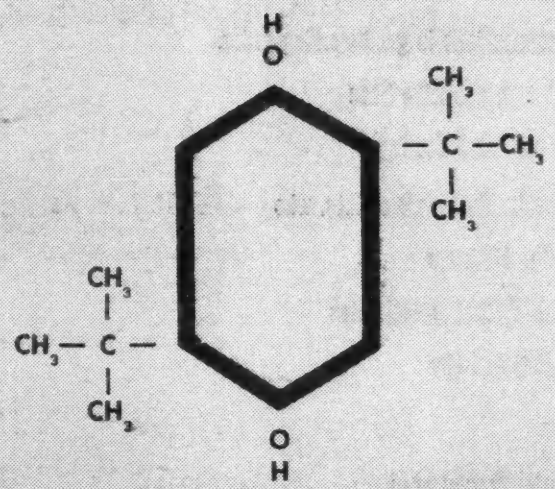
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .60 - .72
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .31½- —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., Columbus, Ga..ton.39.25 - —
Texarkana, Ark.....ton.41.00 - —
Tupelo, Miss.....ton.39.25 - —
Wales, Tenn.....ton.39.25 - —
Rock, paper bgs., works.....ton.34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .19 - .19½
over 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 8.69 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 8.08 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.84 - —
Corn, Canary, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.43 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.82 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.58 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.53 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.92 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.68 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.28 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.67 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.43 - —
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. 12½- .13
imp., bgs.....lb. 11c5- 11⅝
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots....100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks.....lb. No prices
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.54 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.50.00 -52.00
California.....ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. ton.62.00 - —
California.....ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast.....lb. .06 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .37 - .38½
l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .39
tanks.....lb. .35½- .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .74½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .73 - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld...lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .53½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Dibutylmetaphenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
Dibutylparaphenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .95 - —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works.....lb. .13 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
tins, small lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald....lb. .28 - —
Dicoumarol, bots., works.....lb.18.00 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works....lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .46½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
tanks.....lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .31½- .33¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .32½- .34
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .30 - .32
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works....lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .71 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .16 - —

New Stabilizing Agent

for mineral oil, vegetable oils, greases, paints, cosmetics, and various resin monomers

2,5-DITERTIARY BUTYL HYDROQUINONE

White Powder: M. P. 210-212°C



SOLUBILITY AT 30°C	
SOLVENT	SOLUBILITY
Water	0%
Acetone	28.3%
Ethyl Acetate	32.7%
Alcohol	26.4%
Benzene	1.4%

Available in 50- and 100-pound drums.

RESIN manufacturers have long searched for a monomer stabilizer which is effective at storage temperatures but which is easily deactivated when polymerization is desired. 2,5-Ditertiary Butyl Hydroquinone offers an answer to this problem.

In the presence of peroxides or oxygen at polymerization temperatures, it is converted to 2,5-Ditertiary Butyl Quinone. For vegetable oils, the latter product is a polymerization catalyst. For styrene and other vinyls, the Quinone has no appreciable depressing effect on the polymerization rate.

For economical removal of stabilizer before polymerization, try 2,5-Ditertiary Butyl Hydroquinone.

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION
(Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company)
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.48 -	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40 -	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24½-	—
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28 -	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	16½-	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l.	lb	.22½-	—
tanks	lb.	.21½-	—
Diethylenetriamine, tanks, works	lb.	No prices	
Diethylstilbestrol, bots.	kilo.	330.00 -	—
Digitalin, cryst., bots.	gram.	18.00 -	19.00
powd., bots.	gram.	1.25 -	1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	1.05 -	1.35
Stearate, bbls., c.	lb.	.40 -	—
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.33 -	—
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.55 -	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms.	lb.	.95 -	1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.05 -	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works	lb.	.19 -	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05½-	—
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs.	lb.	.16	Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.28 -	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.26 -	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.86¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.86¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.85¾-	—
Sulphate, ref. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
ref. 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38½-	.48¼
25%-40% dms. c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38 -	—
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38½-	—
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.33 -	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21 -	.23¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.25 -	.26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.50 -	
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.	lb.	.16 -	.21¾
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14 -	.17
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	.26¾
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.07 -	.08¾
refd., dms.	lb.	.17¾-	.18¾
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works	lb.	.15 -	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.42¾ -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.43¾ -	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.40¾ -	—
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, divd.	lb.	.48 -	—
smaller lots, divd.	lb.	.50 -	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South.	gal.	.38 -	.51
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.39 -	.54
N. Y. whse.	gal.	.53 -	.58
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC.	gal.	.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.53 -	.62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.48 -	.61
dms.	lb.	.45 -	.56
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots.	lb.	.35 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40 -	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.29 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.94 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95 -	—
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock.	ton.	63.00 -	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.	lb.	.27 -	.28
imp., N.F., cut, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.	lb.	.45 -	.47
mass, cs.	lb.	1.50 -	1.55
reeds, cs.		No stocks	

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	14.85 -	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	14.85 -	—
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	14.85 -	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	19.25 -	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	30.25 -	—
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.20 -	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.00 -	—
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.60 -	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.00 -	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	19.25 -	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	6.35 -	—
No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.55 -	—
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	9.35 -	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.90 -	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.90 -	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.45 -	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.45 -	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	9.15 -	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	13.55 -	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.55 -	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	13.55 -	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	13.55 -	—
No. 7, cns.	lb.	12.45 -	—
Orange, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	9.15 -	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	16.85 -	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	4.75 -	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	17.40 -	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	3.10 -	—
No. 9, cns.	lb.	3.10 -	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	2.50 -	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	1.85 -	—
No. 12, cns.	lb.	2.50 -	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	9.15 -	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	20.15 -	—
No. 21, cns.	lb.	3.95 -	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	9.15 -	—
No. 28, cns.	lb.	20.70 -	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	14.65 -	—
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.55 -	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.55 -	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	9.15 -	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	9.15 -	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	11.55 -	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	11.55 -	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	9.15 -	—
No. 23, cns.	lb.	14.65 -	—
No. 37, cns.	lb.	13.55 -	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.55 -	—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.55 -	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	24.00 -	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	9.15 -	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works at warehouse.

Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.61 -	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.66 -	—
Brown, R, conc.	lb.	1.04 -	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb	.67 -	—
Red, 4 B, conc.	lb.	1.03 -	—
Yellow, C	lo.	.83 -	—
FN, conc.	lb	.91 -	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, same basis

Auramine, O	lb.	1.54 -	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	.91 -	—
Jet	lb.	.91 -	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.	lb.	1.21 -	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc.	lb.	.61 -	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.44½-	—
Y, extra	lb	.48 -	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.63 -	—
Green, Malachite, conc.	lb.	1.64 -	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	4.37 -	—
Safranine, Y, conc.	lb.	2.19 -	—
Violet, methyl, B.	lb.	.87 -	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, same basis.

Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.61 -	—
Orange, acid, Y, conc.	lb.	.36 -	—
Rhodamine, azo-, R, extra, conc.	lb.	.79 -	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, same basis.

Scarlet, croceine, MOO.	lb.	1.12 -	—
Yellow, azo-, conc.	lb.	.81 -	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.60 -	—
Methanil, conc.	lb.	.70 -	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	.50 -	.55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.	lb.	.99 -	1.02
tanners, bbls.	lb.	.06 -	.07
Elder flowers, bright, bls.	lb.	.50 -	.55
Elecampane root, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.48 -	.50
select, bndls.	lb.	.70 -	.75
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	53.50 -	54.00
Ephedra herb, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.84 -	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.78 -	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.	oz.	.60 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.57 -	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.58 -	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.36½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35 -	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.	gram	.60 -	.70

Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.30 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.05 -	—
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal,	100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.50 -	—

Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.

Ergot, USP, cns.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Eserine, bots.	oz.	55.00 -	56.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz	60.00 -	61.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.095 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.085 -	—
Butyl, dms., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.31 -	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	12½-	—
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).			
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06½-	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.04½-	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.	lb.	.98 -	1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.	lb.	.18 -	.23
USP, anesthesia, hospital, cns.	lb.	.75 -	1.00
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—

...but SKELLY service comes thru!

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: It's not unusual for Skelly to overcome emergency situations . . . and deliver special naphthas to plants with little or no delay! Floods, snowstorms, rush of previous orders . . . Skelly has delivered despite all of these. This is the famed *dependability of supply* which is an important factor on SKELLYSOLVE'S ever-growing acceptance in industrial plants.

How's it done? Skelly makes every effort to re-route tank cars in special emergencies. Or Skelly may double-rush a shipment or divert a tank car in transit. Too, strategic placing of Skelly bulk plants often makes it easier to handle rush shipments of solvent via tank truck or drum to cover sudden shortages.

We are proud of our record in supplying various types of special fractions to industry — and we never cease working to uphold it.

We have our own facilities for producing, purifying, fractionating, handling, storing, and transporting SKELLYSOLVE.

Experience, too, plays a role in the dependability of SKELLYSOLVE. More than 18 years ago, Skelly pioneered the large scale production of hexane, heptane, and octane type naphthas from natural gas. Wherever SKELLYSOLVE is serving industry today — and the fields are many — its purity, uniformity, close boiling ranges, and freedom from foreign tastes and odors are helping to produce better products at lower costs.

Couple these facts with SKELLYSOLVE'S dependability of supply, and you can readily see that your operations, too, should benefit with SKELLYSOLVE. Phone, wire, or write today for details.

Skellysolve

SKELLY

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Ethyl Acetate—Glycerin

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 17½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16½ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., frt alld.....lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16¾ - —
NF, dms.....lb. .30 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12¼ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l., frt alld.....lb. .56½ - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. 60½ - 66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works, lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms.....lb. .36 - 40
Butyrate, bots.....gal. 5.50 - —
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks.....lb. .13½ - —
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnimate, cns.....lb. 2.80 - 3.60
Formate, cns., lb., dlvd.....lb. .60 - —
dms., dlvd.....lb. .60 - —

Ethyl formate, dms.....lb. No stocks
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.08 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Methycrylate, M 2, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works.....lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works.....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. 75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms., works, lb. .50 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Ethylanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylcellulose fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .52 - —
smaller lots. works.....lb. .54 - 62
Ethyldiethanolamine dms. l.c.l. works lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .09 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11½ - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .12 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies....lb. .08 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .08½ - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .21
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - .22
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - .16
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works....lb. .50 - —

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½ - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.oz. 11.65 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.05 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Eugenol, prime USP XII.....lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls.....lb. .15 - .16

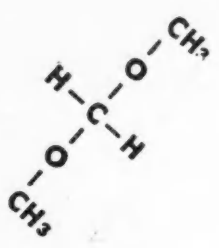
F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh bgs., works, ton 17.00 - 20.50
bulk, c.l., works.....ton 14.00 - 17.50
Glass, 20 mesh, bgs., tons, works ton 12.75 - 16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton 9.75 - 12.25
Pottery, bulk, c.l., works.....ton 17.00 - 19.00
bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works.....ton 20.00 - 22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Futures, bgs.....lb. .10½ - .11
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works....lb. 13½ - —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. 14½ - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal. 32.50 - 33.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.65
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. 24 - 25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver)
Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs. Balto. area..ton 125.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area..ton 130.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area..ton 110.00 - —
Flaxseed, black, bgs.....lb. 35 - 36
blonde, bgs.....lb. 26 - 27
Husks, bgs.....lb. 72 - 75
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines ton 45.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton 47.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines.....ton 40.00 - —
noncontract c.l., mines.....ton 43.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton 45.00 - —
ceramic grade, No 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net ton 38.50 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2 bulk, c.l., mines..ton 34.00 - —
65%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton 33.00 - —
60%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton 32.00 - —
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines..ton 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works..lb. 0635 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 0745 - —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0555 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 0645 - —
tanks, works.....lb. 0420 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C.....lb. 0445 - —
uninhibited, tanks, works.....lb. 0400 - —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb 65 - 66
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton 30.00 - —
Tex. mines.....ton 27.00 - —
spent bulk, Bayonne.....ton 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton 30.00 - 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. 13 - —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works.....lb. 15½ - .20½
tanks, works.....lb. 09½ - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l.....lb. 29½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. 30½ - —
tanks.....lb. 28 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 42½ - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. 41½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. 40½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. 38½ - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. 22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. 20½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. 19½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. 17 - —
solid, No 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb 28 - —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock..lb. 21 - .23
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l. works. lb 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks gal. 1065 - —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks...gal. .118 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. 105 - 11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .105 - .125
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks, gal. .115 - .1175
natural, 26-70, octane group 3, tanks, gal. 085 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd....lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. 35 - 40
Gentian root, bls.....lb. 16 - 17
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 19 - 20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 21 - 22
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns. dms.....lb 3.40 - —
prime.....lb. 2.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls.....lb. 15 - 15½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. No stocks
unbleached, bgs., futures.....lb. .26 - .29½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
No. 3, futures.....lb. 17 - .17½
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .16½ - .17
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate)
cryst., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.10
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. 21 - 24
36/56, bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .22 - .26
58/82, bgs., c.l. ,same basis....lb. .23 - .26
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - .27
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices, 1c. higher than c.l.
ground, 40-45 jelly in grams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
pulverized, 60 jelly in grams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis..lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½ - —
hide, 100-121 (jelly in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .23 - .27
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .30
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .31
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - .32
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .33
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .34
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - .38
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .39
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .40
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .28 - .30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27 - .29
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 39½ - .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - .40¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39¼ - .40
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. 39¼ - .40¼
l.c.l.....lb. .40 - .40¼
tanks.....lb. .39¼ - .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. 39¼ - .41½
tanks.....lb. 39½ - .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. 39½ - .41¼
l.c.l.....lb. 40 - .41¾
tanks.....lb. 39½ - .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.....lb. 39¾ - .40¼
l.c.l.....lb. 39¾ - .40¼

CELANESE* METHYLAL



New Low-Cost, Versatile Chemical Commercially Available

LOW COST. Celanese Methylal is competitive with other low cost organics including acetone, methanol, isopropanol, and other commonly used materials.

VERSATILE. *Extractant.* Superior to diethyl ether in a number of respects, methylal combines better solvent properties, negligible peroxide buildup, ease of recovery, low toxicity, and high stability at neutral or alkaline pH to insure its use as an extractant.

Reaction Medium. The broad solubility characteristics of methylal have created wide interest in its application as a reaction medium. These favorable characteristics are so diverse as to include heavy metal salts, caustic, and acetylene among the many compounds within its solubility range.

Resin Solvent. Combining excellent solvency for cellulose nitrate, ethyl cellulose and other natural and synthetic resins, with a fast evaporation rate, methylal possesses tailor-made qualities for specific solvent applications.

Chemical Intermediate. Methylal reacts with various amino-, hydroxy-, and similar active groups to form a controlled, anhydrous source of formaldehyde and methanol.

Specialty Fuel. Used alone or as an octane-booster for aviation gasoline, methylal is currently proving its superiority over methanol, diethyl ether, benzene, and other high-powered fuels and fuel additives in the field of specialty fuels.

COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE. Methylal is produced in tank car quantities by Celanese, through the oxidation of abundant natural gases at its Chemcel plant, Bishop, Texas.

For further information on properties and uses, including working samples, write to

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Chemical Division, 180 Madison Avenue,
New York 16, N. Y.

A NEW TYPE

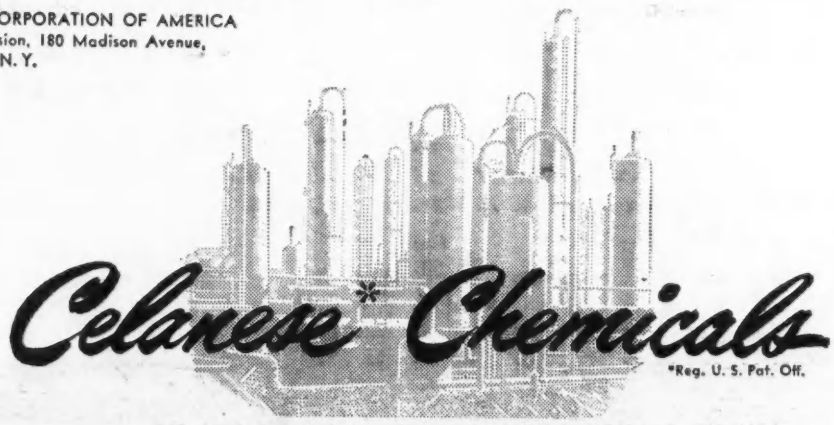
GLYCOL

2-METHYL-1, 3-PENTANEDIOL

combining solvent, lubricating and penetrating properties.

Containing one primary and one secondary hydroxyl group, Celanese* Methyl Pentanediol is miscible with most common organic solvents and is completely soluble in water. These characteristics, together with a compatibility for certain coating and ink resins, plus unique viscosity and hygroscopicity and a high boiling point (215°), give to this compound a combination of properties not found in any glycol now in use.

Call on Celanese for technical assistance and information regarding the application of methyl pentanediol in your field.



Celanese Chemicals*

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ALCOHOLS • ALDEHYDES • GLYCOLS • KETONES • ORGANIC ACIDS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.....oz.22.00 -22.23
acid-yellow, bots. .....oz.20.00 -20.23
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs., futures. lb. .80 - .81
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots..oz.13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 85-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse..lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse....lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse..lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bgs., ex whse .....lb. .23 - —
Grease, house, loose.....lb. .11½- .12½
White, choice, loose.....lb. .13 - .14
* Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose .....lb. .12 - .13
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .34½- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .36½- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .37 - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis...lb. .38 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis...lb. .38½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .38 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .41 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .42½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .44½- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .45¼- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis. lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13¼- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .16¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .22¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23¼- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23¼- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26¼- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works..lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., works.....lb. .31½- .38
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works.....lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works.lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs. .....lb. 2.00 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls. .....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins.....lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Carbonate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.85 - —
Guarana, powd., cs. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .93
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14¼
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
powdered, USP, bbls. .....lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .40 - .43
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .26 - .28
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Macassar DEB, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24½
MA, bgs.....lb .23½- .24½
loba C, bgs.....lb. .27½- .28½
Philippine, 1st quality, bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
2nd quality, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
3rd quality, bgs.....lb. .19 - .22
Dammar, Batavia, AE, cs.....lb. .24½- .26½
E, cs. .....lb. .18 - .19
Singapore, No. 1.....lb. .29 - .30
No. 2, cs.....lb. .25 - .25
East India, black, bold, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15½
Batu, bold, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12½
nubs, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09½
Elemi, cns.....lb. .25 - .27
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.....lb. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs. .....lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs. .....lb. .85 - .90
Gamboge, pipe, cs. .....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs. .....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Gualac resin).
Karaya, No. 1.....lb. .46 - .51
No. 2.....lb. .38 - .43
No. 3.....lb. .33 - .36
No. 4.....lb. .28 - .31
No. 5.....lb. .23 - .27
No. 6.....lb. .20 - .22
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .42 - .45
Mastic, cs. .....lb. 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs. .....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. .....lb. .22 - .28
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Scammony, cs. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs. .....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.70
No. 2, cs. .....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs. .....lb. .06 - .07

Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.23.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald. ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald...ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.. ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bags., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, stucco, National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. , ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald..ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works.ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works... ton.21.00 - —

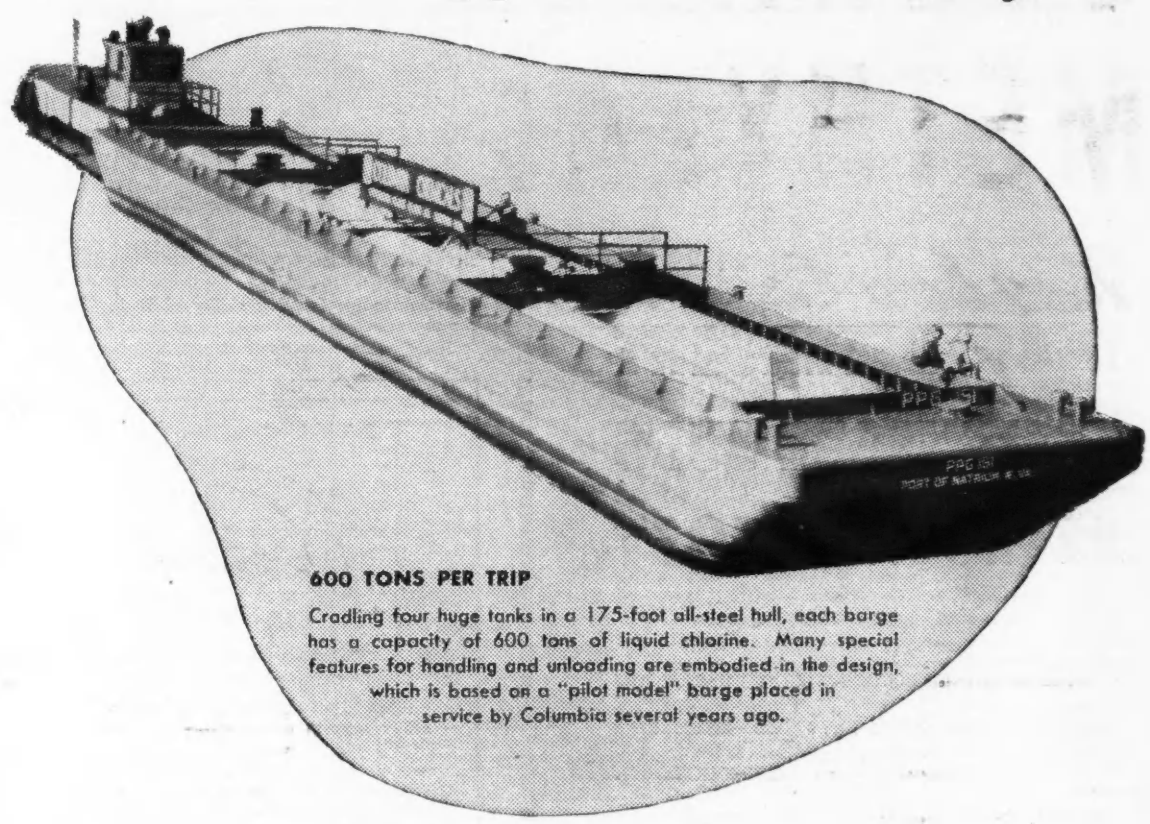
H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls. .....lb. .70 - .71
Helonias root, bls. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34½- —
paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —

Glycine—Hydrofuramide

Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.15
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .36
Heptane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works. lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylene-tetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .27 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .38 - —
Hexane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .13½- .14½
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots...oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls. .....lb. .55 - 1.30
Horehound, bls. .....lb. .12 - .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. .....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide dms., fib. cns., works. lb. .30 - .40

Record volumes of Chlorine shipped via waterways



600 TONS PER TRIP

Cradling four huge tanks in a 175-foot all-steel hull, each barge has a capacity of 600 tons of liquid chlorine. Many special features for handling and unloading are embodied in the design, which is based on a "pilot model" barge placed in service by Columbia several years ago.

Fleets of chlorine barges—the first ever designed specifically for this service—have been transporting record quantities of chlorine from Columbia's plant at Natrium, West Virginia . . . and from the plant of its affiliate, Southern Alkali Corporation, at Lake Charles, Louisiana. Operating along the Ohio-Mississippi inland waterways and the inland waterways system of the Gulf Coast, these chlorine barges provide obvious advantages to large-volume users of chlorine in these areas. They are among the most recent examples of the progressive service rendered by Columbia-Southern, the nation's largest merchant producers of chlorine. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical Division, Fifth Avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON CINCINNATI MINNEAPOLIS CHARLOTTE ST. LOUIS CLEVELAND SAN FRANCISCO PITTSBURGH PHILADELPHIA

PAINT • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

Hydrogen Peroxide—Lime, Hydrated

Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.....lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16½- .18½
35%, cbys, same basis, dms.....lb. .22½- —
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks .....lb. .18¾- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms. .....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. .....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots. .....oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots. .....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots. .....oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Leaves, bgs. .....lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs. .....lb. .50 - .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots. .....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red. Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests. .....lb. 2.14 - 2.80
synth., paste, bots. .....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls. .....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.18.00 -36.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Iodoform, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone ketone, alpha, cns. .....lb.12.30 -16.40
beta, cns. .....lb. 9.00 -12.50
pure, cns. .....lb. 5.05 - 7.05
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs..... 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't. point..lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point.....lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point.....lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 4.75 - 4.90
powd., bgs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. ..lb. .20 - .21
Iron acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
djns. .....lb. .17 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.00
cryst., tech., bbls., works...100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l, bbls, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06 - .06½
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd...lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs.lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms...lb. .69 - .72
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .43 - —
ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .45 - —
Iron sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. 09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms. lb. .45 - .46
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., bgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns..... lb. .97 - 1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works, gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works..... gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works .....gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. 97 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works .....lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns. .....lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .33 - 36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns.....lb 3.20 - 4.00
cbys., extra.....lb. 3.10 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 21 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works.....lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .44 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .60
Resin, powd., bxs.....lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .16
Tar, USP, dms.....lb. .50 - .92

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .38 - 40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. 09625 - —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks... gal. 103 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .1115- 1340
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .0925- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. 095 - .09625
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.....gal. .1125- .13
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .125 - .13
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton 95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works, USP, dms., works.....lb. .24 - .25
hydrous, cosmetic, dms., works...lb. .22 - .23
USP, dms., works.....lb. .23½- —
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago.....lb. .23½- .24
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. 25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Greek, bls., futures.....lb .13½- .14
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.....lb. .66 - —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
select, bls.....lb. .75 - —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls..lb. .20 - —
gran., bbls. .....lb. .20½- —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .20¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic, powder, 6-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24½- .25½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .32 - .33
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 98 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19½- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 2.91 - 3.13
Linoleate, solid, 13%, bbls.....lb. .38¾- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .17½- —
E. St. Louis.....lb. .1730- —
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis....lb. .28½- —
up to 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd...lb. .16½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd .....lb. .23¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs.20.10 - —
l.c.l .....100 lbs.20.35 - —
Oleate, bbls. .....lb. .33½- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.....lb. .29 - .31
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4 bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
98% Pb_3O_4 bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¾- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb, dms..lb. .25 - —
Silicate, bgs. .....lb. .17 - .17½
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .48 - —
ton lots.....lb. .50 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .54 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms....lb. .15 - —
solid, 30% Pb, dms.....lb. .23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .17½- .21¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- .22¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - .29
unbleached, c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .27
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls. .....lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., bbls.....lb. .10½- .11
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works..tons, 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio .....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton. 9.39 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. .....ton.11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton.11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.11.50 - —

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

D-40 DETERGENT GIVES MORE SUDS AT LOWER COST

D-40 Detergent is economical to use. It has exceptional surface active properties and high foaming ability in low concentration.

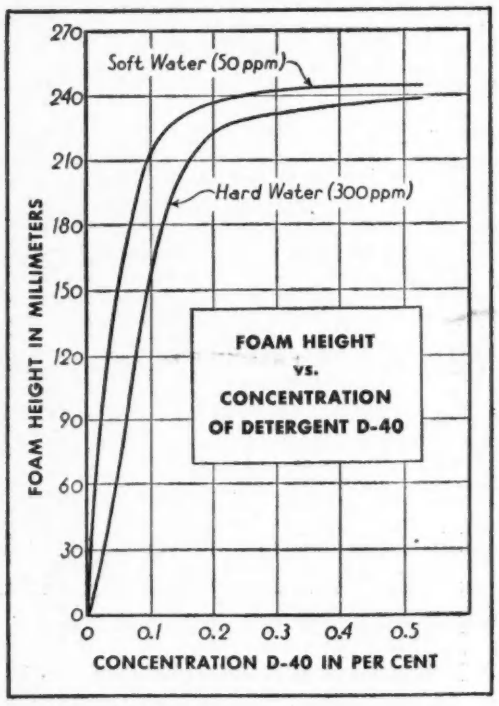
Here is a detergent that can be easily and economically blended with other materials. D-40 is an excellent cleaner by itself, improves other cleaners and gives better performance.

This neutral product is not harmful to delicate fabrics . . . gives quicker "break" . . . easier rinsing.

For more detailed information contact one of the offices listed below.

TESTS SHOW GREATER FOAMING PROPERTIES

The outstanding foaming ability of D-40 Detergent is shown by results of foam height tests (Ross-Miles method) in 300 ppm hard water and 50 ppm soft water at 110° F.



D-40 Detergent also shows increased resistance to defoaming in the presence of fats and oils. It is compatible with alkali, acid, soaps, oils, sulfonates and inorganic salts. Good foaming ability is shown with concentrations of D-40 as low as 0.2 percent.

This outstanding product can help you get better results in all cleaning and washing operations. Ask for D-40—by Oronite.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

200 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
STANDARD OIL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIFORNIA
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK
600 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Farnams, Mass..ton.11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton.12.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.11.50 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.12.25 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.10.00 - —
Newala, Ala. .....ton.12.25 - —
Petoskey, Mich. .....ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.. .....ton.11.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.. .....ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W Va.....ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa .....ton.11.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works...ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose.....lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood .....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls.....lb. .31 - .35
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills. ton.65.00 -66.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼- —
Lithium bromide, bbl., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
Chloride, jars .....lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. 1.90 - —
Hydroxide, jars .....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .08½- —
Lithopone Pac. Cst. prices ¾c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .83 - .93
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .85 - .86
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works...oz.25.50 -28.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- .49¼
Lovage root, imp., bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, NF VII, tins.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50

M

Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.37
East Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Papua, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, bgs.....lb. 1.42 - 1.45
broken, futures .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .31 - .38
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11½- —
Carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J., except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean, and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald, with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works...lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8%, ingots, cs., works...lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs. .....lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls....lb. .62 - .67
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l...lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, chem. grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash..ton.27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28½- —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue, bls. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Leaves, bls. .....lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .60
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .30 - .33
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25¾- —
Arsenate, bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls. .....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works....lb. .18 - .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 2S-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works.....ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.....ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works .....ton.77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, jars .....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.5% Mn, dms.lb. .39½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls....lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate liquid, 6% Mn, dms..lb. .22½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, bbls....lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms. .....lb. .16 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works....lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.....lb. .04 - .06
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..ton.56.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Balto. or Cincinnati..ton.63.00 - —
Industrial grade, 80%, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East....ton.64.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.71.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
solid, 8% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.63.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
small, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .43
reagent, cs., works.....lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. .....lb. .20 - .20½
French, bls.....lb. .42 - .42½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Menadione, USP, bots., works..gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 8.60 - 8.70
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. 8.90 - 9.35
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms.....lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF dms.....lb. 4.17 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.27 - —
Metal (see Quiuksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11½- —
Metachloranilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .65 - .80
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.22 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works.....lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .74 - 1.10
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .77 - 1.12
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .66 - 1.00
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, eastern production. Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .28 - —

Lime, Hydrated—Methyl Acetate

Methanol, synthetic, eastern production, zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol Zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash.
Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .45- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .33 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. .....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W of Miss.....lb. .07 - —

6 IMPORTANT GROUPS of HEYDEN CHEMICALS FOR THE DRUG AND PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES

1 SALICYLATES
SODIUM SALICYLATE U.S.P.
METHYL SALICYLATE U.S.P.
ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID U.S.P. (Crystals and Powder)
ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID (10-16-20% Starch Granulations)
SALICYLIC ACID U.S.P. (Crystals and Powder)
AMMONIUM SALICYLATE N.F. (Crystals)
CALCIUM SALICYLATE (Powder)
LITHIUM SALICYLATE N.F. (Powder)
MAGNESIUM SALICYLATE (Powder)
PHENYL SALICYLATE U.S.P. (Salol) (Granules and Powder)
STRONTIUM SALICYLATE N.F. (Powder)

2 BROMIDES
AMMONIUM BROMIDE N.F. (Granular and Powder)
CALCIUM BROMIDE N.F. (Powder)
LITHIUM BROMIDE N.F. (Powder)
POTASSIUM BROMIDE U.S.P. (Granular • Crystals • Powder)
SODIUM BROMIDE U.S.P. (Granular and Powder)
STRONTIUM BROMIDE N.F. (Crystals and Granular)

3 ANTIBIOTICS
PENICILLIN
STREPTOMYCIN

PUT THE PLUS IN YOUR PROCESS!

... Constant source of supply.
... Production control through uniformity.
... Exacting specifications ... assured quality.
... Extensive facilities of 5 modern plants.

4 GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE N.F. (Powder)
FERRIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATE N.F. (Powder)
MAGNESIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE (Powder)
MANGANESE GLYCEROPHOSPHATE N.F. (Powder)
POTASSIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE (75% Solution)
SODIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE N.F. (Crystals and Powder)
SODIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE (50% and 75% Solutions)

5 CREOSOTES and GUAIACOLS
CREOSOTE N.F.
CREOSOTE BEECHWOOD
CREOSOTE CARBONATE N.F.
GUAIACOL CARBONATE
GUAIACOL CRYSTALS N.F.
GUAIACOL LIQUID N.F.
MAGNESIUM GUAIACOL SULFONATE
POTASSIUM CREOSOTE SULFONATE
POTASSIUM GUAIACOL SULFONATE N.F.

6 MEDICINAL COLLOIDS
MILD SILVER PROTEIN U.S.P.
STRONG SILVER PROTEIN U.S.P.
COLLOIDAL TIN PROTEINATE
COLLOIDAL COPPER PROTEINATE

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Serving Industry Through Finer Chemicals

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
CHICAGO OFFICE 20 North Wacker Drive
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE 1700 Walnut Street
FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS
Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzoic Acid • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides • Chlorinated Aromatics • Medicinal Creosotes • Formates Formaldehude • Formic Acid • Glycerophosphates • Medicinal Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine • M.D.A. • Paraformaldehyde Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Salicylates

Methyl Acetoacetate—Nitrocellulose

Methyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42½- —

Methyl acetoacetate prices, frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - —

Natural Methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss 3c. per gal higher.

group B, dms., incl., c.l., E. Miss., frt. alld..gal. .60 - .95
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .71 - .95
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50 - .80
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E...gal. .61½- —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .64½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E....gal. .65 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E....gal. .52 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .54½- —

Methyl acetone, synth. East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more....lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. .....lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, cns.....lb. .63 - .65
cyls. .....lb. .55 - .70
Methyl chloride, indust., cyl., works, lb. .16 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works.....lb. .14¾- —
single-unit, works.....lb. .14 - —
refrigeration, indust. consumers, refrigeration machinery mfrs., cyls., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
retail refrigeration consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb. .41 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots.....lb. 36.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys.....lb 4.33 - 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works..lb. .45 - —
cns., works.....lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. .....lb. .45 - —
Methylal, crude, dms., c.l., works...lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .02 - —
refined, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works, lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special vis. (4,000 cps.), lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald..lb. 2.42 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis....lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Methylene chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd., E.....lb. .11½- —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works, lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns.....lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns.....lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, works, dlvd. .....lb. .20 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03¾- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works....lb. .03¾- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
Mica, wet-grd., extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.lb. .07½- .07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¼- .07⅛
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07½- .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd W. of Miss R., ½c higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14½- .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .16 - .17¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .41½- .45¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .43 - .46
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots. lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots .....lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots .....lb. .25¼- —
USP bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots.lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots .....lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots .....lb. .27¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tank, U. S. port..gal. .37 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate)
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo. powd., kgs..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
smaller containers, works.....lb. .09 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27½- —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. basis 100%..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .34½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, wks.lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
Morphine, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 12.40 - —
Acetate, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Hydrobromide, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Mullein leaves, bls .....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots..oz. 38.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb..... 5.65 - —
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs. .....lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.60 - 5.45
Xylol, cns. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. .....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Musk root, bls.....lb. No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., brown.....lb. .21 - .21½
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Montana, brown, bgs., source....lb. .10⅜- .11¼
Oriental, bgs. .....lb. .07 - .07½
yellow, bgs., source.....lb. .13 - .13½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .16 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock, ton. 54.00 -55.00
J2, ex dock.....ton. 47.00 -48.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- .07¼
78°, bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- .07⅛
refined, industrial, bbls.....lb. .10¼- .11
bgs., c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾- .10½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¼- .10
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13 - .13½
Neocinchopeu, USP, dms., works..lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.....ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .21½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Metal, electro cathodes, cs.....lb. .33¾- —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works..kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Hydrochloride, dms., works.....kilo. 9.00 - 9.10
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs..lb. .988 - —
tins, dealers.....lb. 1.105 - —
Nikethamide, bots, cbys.....lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitecrake, bulk, works.....ton. No stocks
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. .....lb. .10 - .11
tanks .....lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - .31
8-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis.lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31 - .33
250-490 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

SPENCER KELLOGG'S

"SUPERIOR"

is still unsurpassed for Quality

The generation that has grown up since the introduction of "Superior" varnish oil has seen great progress and many new materials in the protective coatings field.

But fine varnish is still the outstanding quality finish and Spencer Kellogg's "Superior" is still the outstanding quality vehicle. The new synthetic resins have even contributed to its unshaken leadership. For example, its freedom from albuminates establishes its use in making alkyds because it will not break under chemical treatment.

The reason is that Spencer Kellogg's "Superior" is made on the principle of retaining all the fine properties of pure linseed oil while excluding every last impurity.

"Superior" is alkali-refined to remove the break and give a neutral oil. It is washed and vacuum dried to remove soaps and moisture. It is refrigerated to remove vegetable waxes, and bleached to assure retention of the palest color possible in the varnish kettle.

Over a quarter billion gallons of fine varnish have been made with Spencer Kellogg's "Superior".

The First Name in Vegetable Oils

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, INC.

BUFFALO 5, N. Y.

Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton 107.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit-ton 3.25 - 3.70
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton 4.15 + 40-
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .25 - —
2 dms., works lb. .25 - —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .44 - —
Istrian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat lb. .59 - .60
West Indian, bgs lb. .61 - .62
futures lb. .60 - .61
Nux vomica, bls lb. .09 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .12 - .13

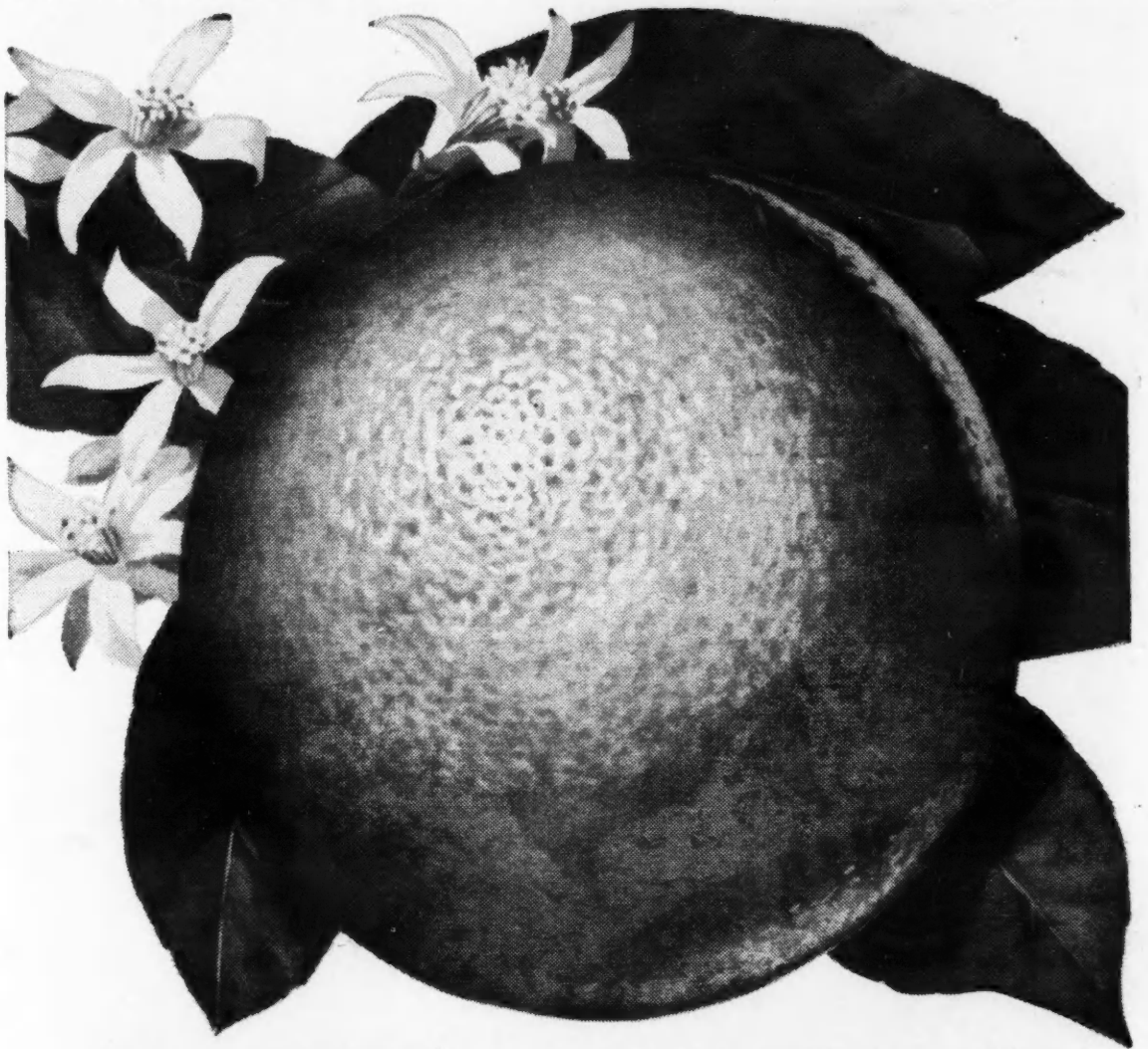
O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3 gal. .15½ - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots lb. 110.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. .75 - 1.25
Russian, cns lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns lb. .65 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Balsam, tanks lb. .29 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.70 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns lb. 4.00 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .93 - 1.75
rectified, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 2.15 - 2.45
redistilled, USP 1X, cns lb. 2.75 - 4.50
Calamus, cns. lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns lb. .55 - .75
synthetic, dms lb. .15 - .40
Cananga, native, cns lb. 4.75 - 9.10
rectified, cns. lb. 6.00 -12.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots. lb. 25.00 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns. lb. 2.10 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. lb. .27 - .27½
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .24 - —
lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
tanks lb. .23 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .27½ - —
tanks lb. .26 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .25½ - —
tanks lb. .25 - —
hydrog., bgs., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l. lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .24½ - —
tanks lb. .22½ - —
sulphonated, 50% (45% fat), dms. lb. .12 - .12½
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .29 - .29½
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.15 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns lb. .65 - .95
dms. lb. .58 - .86
Celeryseed, bots. lb. 15.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 40.00 -62.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.50 - —
Seychelle lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb. .80 - 1.05
Java, cns. lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Clove, USP, cns lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports. lb. .26 - —
Pac. coast lb. .25 - —
refined, Cocoma type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .34½ Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .35 Nom.
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .24 - .25
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 2.60 - 2.70
Coriander, bots. lb. 34.00 -38.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .33½ - .34
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .09¼ Nom.
refined, tanks, works lb. .39 Nom.
Costus, bots. oz 42.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works lb. .35 - —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .09¼ Nom.
refined, dms., c.l. lb. .42 Nom.
l.c.l. lb. .42½ - .43
tankcars lb. .40 Nom.
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns lb 4.75 - 5.50
Cuseb, cns. lb 6.75 -10.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots. lb. 11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Dillweed, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, USP, cns lb 2.30 Nom.
Eucalyptus, rect., USP, 80-90%, cns. lb 1.05 - 1.4
70-80%, cns lb. .80 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns. lb. 3.65 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.25 - —
Fishliver, concentrating; or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. 22½ - —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .29 - .32
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .36 - .37½
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .41½ - .42
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .37 - —
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .42 - —
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .43 - .44
1,000,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .45 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz 15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 11.00 -21.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 9.50 -15.00
Russian, cns lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).

Oil, ginger, dist., bots lb. 7.75 -13.00
Grapefruit, Calif., cns lb. 1.25 - 2.60
Florida, cns. lb. 1.35 - 2.50
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .24 - .24½
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .25 - .25½
prime, burning, dms lb. .27 - .27½
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb. No prices
Juniper berry, dom., bots lb. 6.25 -12.50
imported, USP lb. 7.50 -12.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. lb. 20.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns. lb. 1.50 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester lb. 4.25 -10.15
30-32% ester lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Russian, 25-lb. lb. 11.75 - —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns lb. 1.40 - 2.25
tech., cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.78
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.60
Messina lb. 3.10 - 4.35
terpeneless, bots. lb. 32.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 2.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns. lb. 3.00 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.00
West Indian, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.50 -11.25
terpeneless, bot. lb. 35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. lb. .2900- —
l.c.l. lb. .2890- .2910
tankcars lb. .2780- —
tankwagon lb. .2810- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Linseed, replacement, dms lb. .24 - .25

Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks, gal. .235 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .23
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .235 - —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-650 flash, tanks gal. .33 - .38
cylinder, 600-650 steam refd., tanks gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70° F. No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2½-4 pour, tanks gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks gal. .11- 12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 5.10 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns lb. 4.75 - 8.40
Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -10.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. No prices
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l. lb. 2300- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l. lb. 2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l. lb. 2240- —
tanks lb. 21 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Seed, exp., dms lb. .28 - .29
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .43 - .43½
20°, dms lb. .41 - .41½
30°, dms lb. .37 - .37½
Neroli, French, bots lb. 75.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots lb. 175.00 -290.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns lb 4.75 - 8.75

Oil, ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .60 - 1.15
Officica, liquid, dms., c.l. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24½ - —
tanks lb. .23 - —
Oleo, extra, tcs., Chicago lb. .29½ Nom.
Olibanum, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms gal. No stocks
edible, denat., dms gal. 4.25 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 4.50 - —
Moroccan, dms., same basis gal. 3.90 - 4.00
foots, dms lb. .25 - .25½
tankcars lb. .23 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks
l.c.l. lb. No stocks
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks
l.c.l. lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns. lb. .75 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Calif., cns. lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.85
Messina, coppers lb. 5.75 - 5.50
West Indian, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 80.00 -125.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs. lb 2.50 - 3.50
Palm, Niger, dms lb. No prices
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y. lb. No prices
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, works gal. .10 - —
Patchouli, cns. lb. 10.00 -45.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works lb. .34 - —
foots, acid, 95% tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50% tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .09½ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. East lb. .40 Nom.



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ORANGE
U. S. P.

Oil, Pennyroyal—Paracymene

Oil, pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns..lb. No stocks
imported, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.50 - 8.75
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.10 - 9.25
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms.....lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 3.25
Pine, dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .65 - .69
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .66 - .70
ex whse, N.Y.C.....gal. .75 - .79
tanks, works, South....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East.lb. .11 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse. N.Y.C..gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms...gal. .18 - —
tankwagon .....gal. .13½- —
light, dms.....gal. .16½- —
tankwagon .....gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .30 - .30½
Red, single dist. and saponified, dms..lb. .20¾- .21¾
tanks .....lb. .19½- —
double dist., dms.....lb. .23¾- .24¼
tanks .....lb. .22 - —
Rose, natural, coppera.....oz. 16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .78 - —

Oil, rue, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 5.55
Spanish, cns. .....lb. 1.90 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns....lb. 13.75 -22.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .19 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2390- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2240- —
tanks .....lb. .21 - —
Sassafras, artificial.....lb. .58 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns.. dms.lb. 1.90 - 2.30
Savin, cns.....lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports...lb. No prices
Sesame, tanks..... lb. No prices
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works .....gal. .15 - .16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills.....lb. .25 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50% tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .2895- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2980- .3040
tanks .....lb. .2775- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .2745- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2830- .2890
tanks .....lb. .2625- —
winterized, ref., tankcars, dlvd. East..lb. .29 - —

Oil, spearmint, dms.....lb. 7.50 -10.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.....lb. .2670- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .2514- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks, lb. No prices
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. No prices
Sweet birch, Northern, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, cns. .....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0634- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0714- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0534- —
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .21 - .21½
Tansy, cns.....lb. 9.75 -14.00
Tar pine, Comm., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C.....gal. .52½- .54¾
tanks, works, South.....gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South..gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.35
white, cns. .....lb. 2.85 - 3.80
technical, white cns.....lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2614- —
tanks .....lb. .2414- .2434
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb. 17.50 -38.00
Haitian .....lb. 17.50 -20.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.....lb. No stocks
Winter-bleached, dms.....lb. No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50

Oil, white mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco..gal. .5114- —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .5314- .5614
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .51 - .55
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .51 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .54 - .58
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .5114- —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .5314- .5614
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .58 - .62
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .5114- —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .5314- .5614
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .70 - .74
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .72 - .76
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .72 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .75 - .79
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .79 - .83
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., N.Y.....gal. .87 - .91
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, natural, Northern, cns. lb. 7.00 -17.25
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 3.75 -13.50
Ylang-Ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.lb. 9.50 -25.00
first, bots.....lb. 9.75 -15.00
second, bots. .....lb. 7.00 -10.00
third, bots. .....lb. 3.50 - 7.50
Oleostearin, trcs.....lb. .2514- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines....ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb. 19.45 - —
gran., USP, cns.....lb. 21.90 - —
powd., USP, cns.....lb. 21.90 - —
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts....lb. .2914- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner.....lb. 1.15 - —
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .59 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .90 - .95
Persian, bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls.....lb. .46 - .48
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, ship't point, frt. alld....lb. .2014- —
smaller lots, bbls., same basis. lb. .21 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..lb. .13 - .14
Sweet, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .1614- .17
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .19 - .1914
Sicilian, bgs.....lb. .18 - .1814
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .32 - .33
Verona, bls. .....lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl dms., c.l., works, lb. .2814- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works. lb. .81 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms. .....lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - .35
l.c.l., works.....lb. .3314- .3514
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works...lb. .32 - .3414
l.c.l., works.....lb. .3214- .3414
26°-27°, dms, c.l., works.....lb. .2814- .2814
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2814- .2814
tanks, same basis.....lb. .2714- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0714- .0814
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0814- .1014
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - .08
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms. .....lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .1514- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .14 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.....lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms.....lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .11 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .90 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. .....lb. .18 - .20
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .3314- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .1514- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 6.55 - 7.40

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, N.F., cns., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. 6.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 6.50 - 6.50
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .39 - .41
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss..lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms....lb. No stocks
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .45 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1535- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1545- —

You just can't keep a customer's nose out of your business—because the sense of smell is a basic and important influence in his preferences for one product against another.

Felton chemists, with a wealth of research and experience in Industrial Aromatics and Deodorizing Agents, can supply you with the perfect perfumes or neutralizers for your products. All you have to do is send us a sample of what you make—so that we can make careful, individualized study of your requirements.

Aromatic Chemicals
Perfume Oils

1923 - 1948 A Quarter Century of Achievement

Deodorizing Chemicals
Essential Oils

FELTON Quality

FELTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
599 JOHNSON AVE., BROOKLYN 6, N. Y.

Branches in BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO • LOS ANGELES • ST. LOUIS • CHICAGO
MONTREAL • TORONTO

If these products smell better—
They'll sell better.

PLASTICS • LEATHERS
TEXTILES • PAINTS
INKS • PAPER
RUBBER ITEMS

Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works..lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - .15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. 0725- —
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb. 0725- —
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb. 0775- —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. 0750- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. 0780- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. 0805- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. 0820- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. 0845- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb 0910- —

Paraffin prices in bgs., ⅝c. per lb. higher; in ctns., 4/5c per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs. in ctns., 2.80c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs. in ctns., 3.80c. per lb. higher

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .25 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .12½- .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .37 - .40
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.....lb. .43 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.lb. .13 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.....lb. .36½- —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works.....lb. 27 - 28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works..lb. 1.30 - -
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., works, lb. .19 - .20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works, lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .55 - .58
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Pectin, citrous, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, amorph, calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .14 - —
sodium, bots. (100,000 units)...bot. .25 - —
cryst., sodium, bots. (100,000 units). bot. .32 - —
(200,000 units).....bot. .52 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .16 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works....lb. .20 - .23
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - .36
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3.gal. .10½- .11½
Pepper, black, bgs.....lb. .47½- .48
futures, bgs., nearby.....lb. .47½- .48
distant .....lb. .48 - .49
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point..lb. .18 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, lb. .20 - .20½
Mombasa, bgs .....lb. No stocks
Niger, bgs. .....lb. .17½- 18
birdseye, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .20½
Sierra Leone, futures.....lb. .23 Nom.
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, long.....lb. No stocks
White, bgs. .....lb. .66½- .67
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls.....lb. .75 - .80
imported, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .10¾- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, zone 1, same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. .80 - .81
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3..lb. .021 - —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .045 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.....lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.lb. .04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¼- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .07¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¾- —
California, refy.....lb. .11¾- —
soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
California refy.....lb. .1075- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
California refy.....lb. .09 - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California..bbl. 1.94 - 2.88
Illinois .....bbl. 2.65 - 2.77
Kentucky .....bbl. 2.60 - 2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. 2.14 - 2.75
Montana .....bbl. 2.50 - 2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field....bbl. 5.00 - —
Upper field.....bbl. 3.10 - 5.00
Texas, East.....bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast.....bbl. 2.38 - 2.93
North, North-Central.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle .....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West .....bbl. 2.10 - 2.52
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.90 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 35°-60° C, ens., divd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. ens., divd. E..gal 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. ens., divd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —

Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 2.10 - 2.20
light, tanks, refinery.....bbl. 2.35 - 2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y..bbl. 3.247 - —
Baltimore, Md. .....bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Boston, Mass. .....bbl. 3.055 - 3.315
Charleston, S. C. .....bbl. 2.96 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. .....bbl. 2.99 - 3.03
New York, N. Y. .....bbl. 3.03 - 3.27
Norfolk, Va. .....bbl. 3.00 - 3.04
Philadelphia, Pa. .....bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Portland, Me.....bbl 3.095 - 3.115
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 3.045 -3.085
Savannah, Ga. .....bbl. 2.99 - 3.03
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California, gal. 0785- 096
Pennsylvania .....gal 11 - 125
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal .09125- —
No. 3 .....gal .08875- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2.....gal. 094 - —
Group 3, No. 1.....gal. 09125- .09625
No. 1, straw.....gal. .08875- —
No. 2, straw.....gal. .09 - .10
No. 3 .....gal. 09125- —
range .....gal. 09375- .0975
Pennsylvania, No. 1.....gal. .1125- .13
No. 2.....gal. .11 - .13
No. 3.....gal. .11 - 125
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 i.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles..gal. .118 - —
Portland, Ore. .....gal. .128 - —
San Francisco .....gal. .11½- —
Seattle, Wash .....gal. 128 - —

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Hexane-type, tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .1225- .13
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, San Francisco, 170-250 b.r.gal. .123 - —
205-290 b.r.....gal. .123 - —
214-362 b.r.....gal. .123 - —
307-360 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
312-402 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
362-458 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .1025- .113
Gulf coast, tanks, refinery....gal. .0875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore .....gal. .173 - —
Boston .....gal. .16 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .15 - —
Chicago .....gal. .194 - —
Detroit .....gal. .211 - —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .16 - —
Newark .....gal. .15 - —
New York .....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .175 - —
Providence .....gal. .165 - —
Rochester .....gal. .175 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .180 - —
Syracuse .....gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .175 - —

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco, gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. 14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .10625- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
tankwagon, Newark .....gal. .15 - —
Chicago .....gal. .14¼- —
Detroit .....gal. .15½- —
New York .....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .15 - —
high-flash 140° F. group 3, refinery, tanks..gal. .13 - .145
High-solvency, tanks, refinery, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C. mixed aniline pt..gal. .22 - —
25-26° C. m.a.p.....gal. .21 - .26½
270-370 b.r. 78-81° C. m.a.p. gal. 24½- 26
49° C. m.a.p.....gal. 26 - —
26° C. m.a.p.....gal. .21 - .26
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C. m.a.p. gal. 21 - .26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C. m.a.p..gal. .21 - —
30° C. m.a.p.....gal. .21 - —
340-440 b.r., 32° C. m.a.p..gal. 26½- —
360-480 b.r., 27° C. m.a.p..gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., naphtha, refinery, California, 46.5, 254-380 b.r., tanks, El Segundo..gal. .12 - —
Richmond .....gal. .12½- —
Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash..gal. .12 - —
64-77, 190-310 b.r., tanks, Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Portland, Seattle.....gal. .12 - —

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QUALITY measured by performance

For many industries the consistent high quality of Shell chemicals is a dependable factor in the manufacture of fine products

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SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit

Petroleum Naphtha, VM&P—Potassium Silicate

Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, at ref'y, East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .204 - —
Detroit gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis gal. .205 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .199 - —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, tanks, San Francisco gal. .115 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Stoddard (C.S. 8-38), at refinery, California tanks, San Francisco gal. .12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .15½- —
Detroit gal. .17½- —
Milwaukee gal. .16½- —
Minneapolis gal. .164 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .15 - —
St. Louis gal. .17 - —
Syracuse gal. .17 - —

Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works, lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13¾- —
60% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works, lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10¾- —
Phenolbarbital, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- .13
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis lb. .13¾- .13¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .14
tanks, same basis lb. .118 - .12
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. .92 - —
smaller lots lb. .93 - .96
Phenothiazin. NF, fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
pure, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., works lb. .33 - .34
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .65 - —

Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works, lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib dms lb. 13.75 - —
tech., fib. dms lb. 10.00 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. 20½- 27
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D.).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 4.61 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.01 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.31 - 5.61
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis, long ton. 6.31 - 6.51
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.31 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

finely ground 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 5.78 - —
68%, b.p.l. basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.98 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 6.93 - —
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.00 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.75 - —

Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs lb. .53 - .56
tins, export lb. .40 - .45
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .11 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - .14
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .19½- .20
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- .21
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .23½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots oz 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots, vials oz 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .23½- .24
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .54⅜- —
tanks, works, South gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald lb. 1.65 - —
98%, same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l. works ton 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb 10½- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works lb .01 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms ex whse. East 100 lbs 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb 10¼- .10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz 98.00 -101.00
Podophyllin, dms lb 11.75 -13.50
Pokeroot, bls lb. .21 - .22
Polystyrene, plain colors, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .42
water-clear, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - .35
Plain color polystyrene prices in dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .65 - .70
Seed, Danish, bgs., futures lb. .24½- .25
Dutch, bgs. lb. .23½- .24
Turkish bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
futures, bgs lb. .16½- .16¾
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.35 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0860- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03575- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0395- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - —
Potassium abietate lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .28 - .30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11⅞- .11¾
Potash bichromate in bbls., ½c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton 200.00 - —
ton lots, works ton 218.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton 223.50 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse. lb. .12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls lb. .29 - .32
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .35½- .40¼
Potash citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guaicol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, cns lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns lb. .72 - .75
Iodide, dms lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines, unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit ton. .87½- —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .34
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .12½- .14
Permanganate, tech., kegs, works, lb. .21¾- .22¼
USP, dms., works lb. .23½- .24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 - .13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 23° Be. rel. drums, c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —

of Emulsol Surface Active Food Materials

Whatever your needs, whatever your particular problem, there's an Emulsol Surface Active Food Material to assist you. Versatility, quality and satisfaction are the cornerstones of the Emulsol Corporation.

Some typical products:

Frozen Specialty Egg Products — Controlled pack to your specifications.

High Foaming Odorless Albumen Z — The latest advance in the dried Albumen field.

Emcol MS — Glyceryl monostearate—high monoester non self-emulsifying type.

Emargol — Ester type margarine emulsifier and anti-spatterer.

Emcol 14 — Polyglyceryl ester — emulsifier, anti-foamer, baking texturizer.

And the finest "know-how" technical service. Send us your problem on your letterhead and, at no cost to you, we will send you the most effective answer.

THE EMULSOL CORPORATION

59 East Madison St Chicago 3, Illinois

ESTABLISH A DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Carbonate
Benzene Hexachloride
Benzoic Acid
Bicarbonate of Soda
Bisulphate of Soda (Globular)
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Potash
Chloride of Lime
DDT
Dicalcium Phosphate
Disodium Phosphate
DNCB
Magnesium-Zinc Fluosilicate Mixture
Gelatin
Lactic Acid
Magnesium Fluosilicate
Monocalcium Phosphate
Monosodium Phosphate
Muriatic Acid
Naphthalene
Nitric Acids
Orthodichlorobenzene
Paradichlorobenzene
Phosphate Paste
Phosphoric Acids
Phosphorous Pentasulfide
Phosphorous Pentoxide
Saccharin
Soda Ash
Sodium Acetate
Sodium Benzoate
Sodium Metasilicate, Pentahydrate
Sodium Metasilicate, Anhydrous
Sodium Sesquisilicate, Anhydrous
Sodium Orthosilicate, Anhydrous
Sulphuric Acids
Tri Sodium Phosphate
Sodium Fluosilicate
Zinc Fluosilicate

RN

RICHES-NELSON, INC.

Chemicals and Allied Products

342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7-7267 CABLE ADDRESS: RICNELCHEM, N. Y.

Potassium Silicate Solution, 32° Be—Red, Tuscan

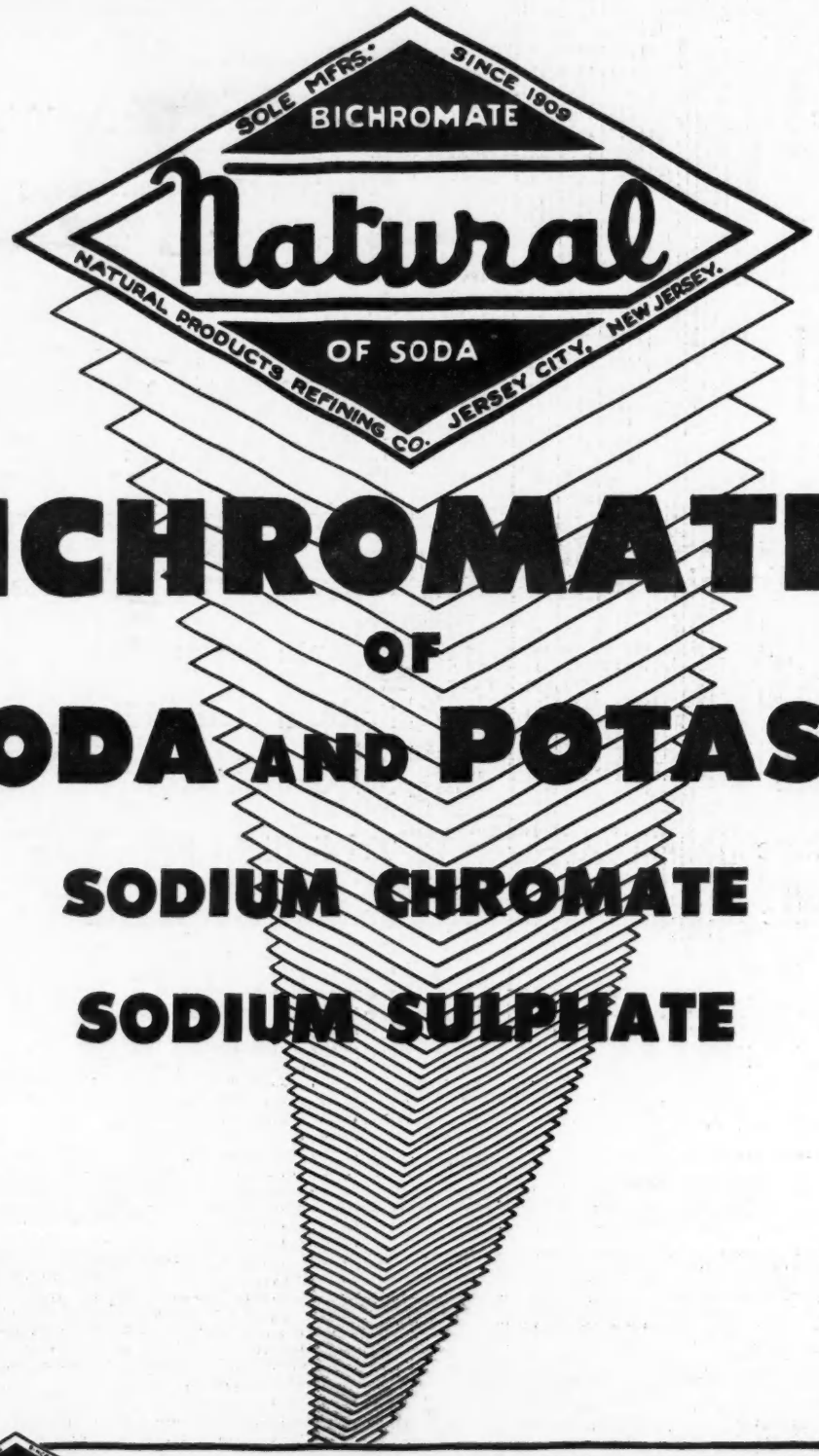
Potassium silicate, solut., 32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .14½- 15
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2O_4 min. 90%, works....ton. 30.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF, dms..lb. .70 - .78
Thiocyanate (see sulphocyanide).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .12½- —
2,000 lbs. or less, works.....lb. .12½- .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton. 26.00 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium - titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .50 - .55
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .33
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots..lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots.....lc. 5.00 - 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .067 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
tankwagons, works.....lb. .18½- —
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .09½- —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½- —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt alld. E.....lb. .20½- —
l.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .18½- —
Propyleneglycol, N.F., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots. works.....kilo 50.00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla herb, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03½- 04
Chicago.....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03½- 04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .03½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03½- 04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton.....lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots...lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 7.00 - 7.25
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works..gal. 5.50 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 5.40 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works..gal. 8.15 - —
regular base, dms., works.gal. 8.10 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. 24½- 25
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .35½- .42
Pyridin, denaturing, ret dms., works, frt. equald. gal 2.49 - 2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .69 - .70
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .69½- .70½
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .69 - .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots, gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 11.00 11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines....ton. 14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 -10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works...lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works.lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .15 - —
mixed colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, ols.....lb. .07 .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .17½- —
liq., 25% tannin, bbls., works.lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l...lb. .14 - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .18 - —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .1275- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root bgs....lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.... lb 33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l..... lb 14½- —
solid, bxs..... lb 28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask. 74.00 -76.00
Quince seed, bgs..... lb 1.20 - 1.80
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask. 74.00 -76.00
Quince seed, bgs..... lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Quinidine, NF, V. cryst., cns....oz 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns.....oz 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .95 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz 1.00 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.30 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs...oz .73 - —
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs...oz 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP.....oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz 1.05 Nom.
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz cns. oz .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .91 - —
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs....oz 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, crs., 100 ozs.....oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .90 Nom.
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz No stocks
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs.....oz 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .44½- .45

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb .63 - .70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita
Red, cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.25 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb 1.20 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon, oxide)
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.. lb. .11½- .11¾
English, all shades.....lb. .16 - —
Iron oxide, synth., bbls.....lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J..lb. .05½- .06¼
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Litmol toner, bbls., works.....lb. .75 - .77
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works...lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., c.l.....lb. .034- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .037 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .62½- .62¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works..lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls.....lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs.....lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungsic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.35 - —
lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .06½- .07¾
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .07¾- .08
ex whse., New York.....lb. .09½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05½- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05½- .07¾
ex whse., New York.....lb. .09¾- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.20 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .21 - .29



BICHROMATES OF SODA AND POTASH

SODIUM CHROMATE

SODIUM SULPHATE

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

Red, venetian, 15%, bgs., works...lb. .0650- —
2%, bgs., works.....lb. .0630- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0490- —

Vermilion, Amer., bbls. .....lb. .22¼- 48
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 2.27 - —
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls.....lb. 35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.....lb. 68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls. .....lb. .50 - .55
Riboflavin, USP, bots.....kilo.125.00 - —
95%, feeding grade, bots.....kilo.118.75 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs...lb. 31½- —
smaller lots.....lb. 32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls. .....lb. 23 - 24
Rosemary flowers, bls. .....lb 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. 13 Nom.
Portuguese, bls .....lb. 07½- .08
Spanish, bls. .....lb. 13 - 13½
Rosin, for gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
B, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.60
FF, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs 6.00 - 6.50
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.80 - 8.95
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.85 - 8.95
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.95
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.05
WG, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.80 - 9.30
WW, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.35
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.40 - —
Rotenone, cryst, bbls., works.....lb.20.00 -24.00
Extract, liq., dms., works, per unit 1.50 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines... ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.43 00 - —
Rue herb, bls. .....lb. .45 - 48
Rutin, bots .....gram. 28½- 60

S

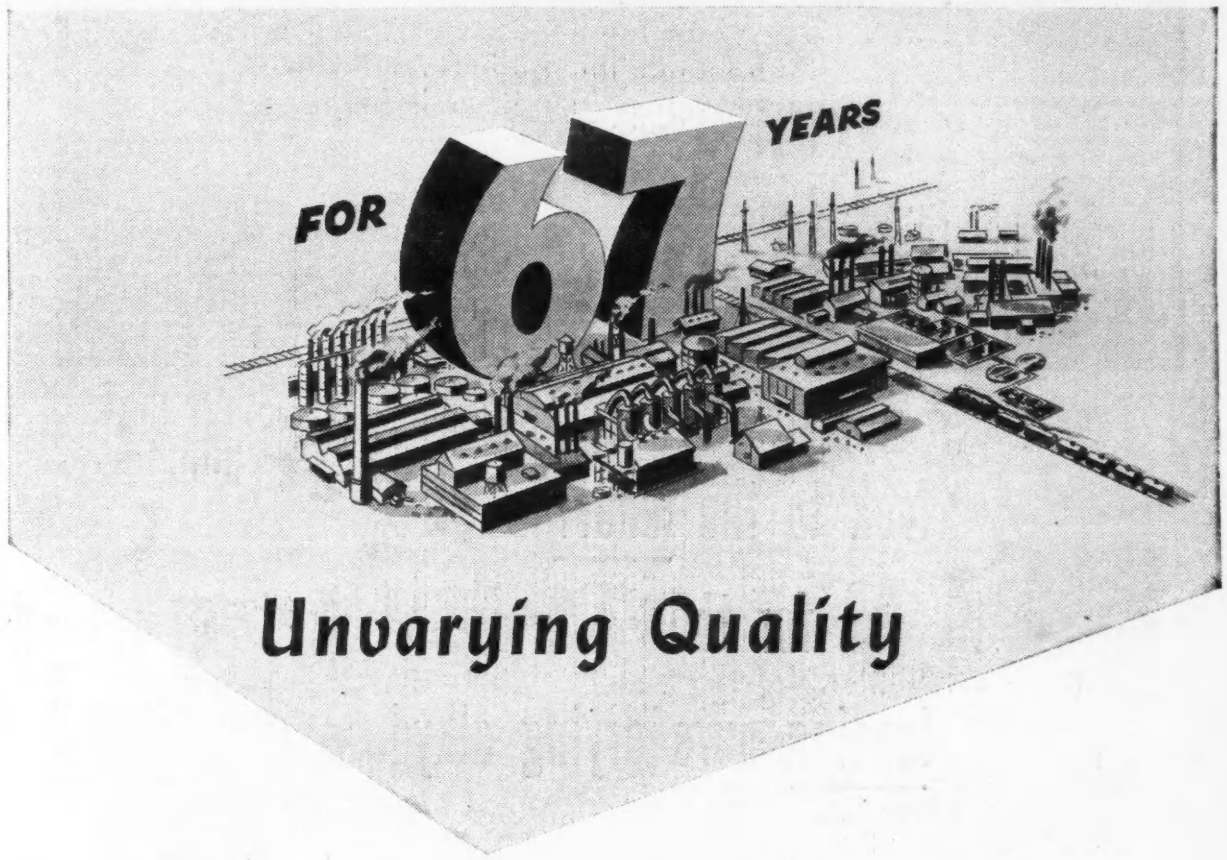
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. 52 - .56
activated ground with lime, bbls.lb. 36 - 38
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs...lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.30.00 -31.00
boxes .....lb.25.00 -26.00
Safrol, dms. .....lb. .90 - 1.45
Sage, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
futures, bls. 14½- 15
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .23¼- .23¾
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. .13½- 14
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08½
Salicin, bots. .....lb. No stocks
ens. .....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.20.00 -25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs. .....lb. 1.60 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.10 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22.40 -23.60
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., ton.19.60 -21.60
l.c.l. .....ton.24.40 -26.40
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.....ton.25.00 -28.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons 100 lbs.13.15 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.13.40 -13.65
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 9.75 -10.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs 9.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
Saltpeter in bags is 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs it is $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., ens.....kilo.175.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, ens. .....lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Sassafras bark, ord., bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls. .....lb. .65 - .70
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, ens. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., ens. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .56 - 60
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs...lb. .27½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs. .....lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .28¾- —
Selenium, powd., ens., 10-lb. lots...lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .26 - .27
siftings, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .20 - .24
No. 2, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pods, bls. .....lb. .14 - .15
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .65½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .66 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .68 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots....lb. .75½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .76 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .78 - —
bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .64 - .65
TN, bgs, 10 bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works..ton.24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.00 - —
wet-grd., 320 mesh, bgs., c.l. works..ton.24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works....ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb 16½ 27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. .....oz. .74¾- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz lots..oz. .62¼- —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .62½- —
500-oz. lots .....oz. .62¾- —
250-oz. lots .....oz. .63 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .48 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .49¼- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .49½- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .49¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .45 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. .40 - —
Simarubra bark, bls. .....lb. 85 - 86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. .....lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls .....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .44 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.11 00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton 20.00 -00 00
Sloe berries, bgs. .....lb. 33 - 40
Smalt, black, ctns. .....lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns .....lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. .....lb. 63 - 65
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .19 - 20
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. 26 - 27
cut, foreign, bbls .....lb. 31 - 32
powd., bbls.....lb. 29 - 30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1 38 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.78 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2 88 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.78 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 3.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.63 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.23 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.18 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex-warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss R. and N. of south bound of Ky., 31°, Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb., W of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex

Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs 5.70 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.25
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
50%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs 4.25 - —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.70 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.30 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated, minimum quantity 500 lbs; for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash

Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works.. lb. .09½- 11
NF, cryst. bbls., works.....lb. 07½- 08¼
Alginate, refined water soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi refined bbls. works.....lb. 42 - —
white, powd., dms. works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene sulphate, dms., works. lb. 13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.70 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .30 - —



Unvarying Quality

Soda Ash
Chlorine
Caustic Soda
Sodium Nitrite
Caustic Potash
Calcium Chloride
Specialty Cleansers
Sodium Bicarbonate
Ammonium Chloride
Potassium Carbonate
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ammonium Bicarbonate

In the course of the 67 years since SOLVAY was established, we have never deviated from our original policy of producing chemicals of unvarying high quality. It is this consistently uniform high quality which has kept SOLVAY the leader in the field over a period of more than two generations.

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

SOLVAY
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
ALKALIES CHEMICALS
SINCE 1881

Sodium Arsenate—Soybean Protein

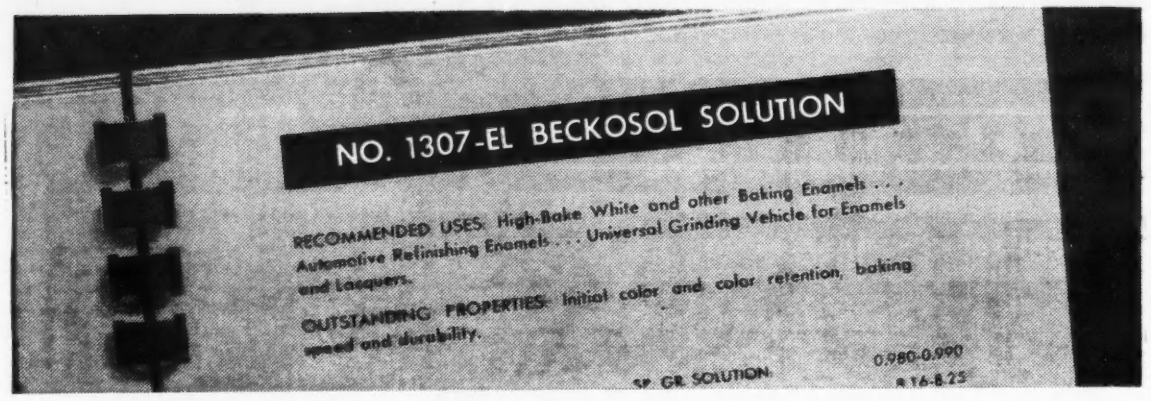
Sodium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13½ - .13¾
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½ - .13⅛
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons....lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½ - .09⅝
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut, 35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.00

Sodium carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07½ - 08
powd., kgs., works.....lb. 08¾ - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾ - .11
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
dms. .....lb. .21 - 25
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .26 - —
dms. .....lb. .27 - .31
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. 14½ - 15
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .10½ - .11⅛
anhydrous, dms., works.....lb. .11½ - .12
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 10¼ - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.80 - 8.15
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
50%, cbys. .....lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).

Sodium hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18½ - .19
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .20
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Hypophosphite, NF, cms.....lb. .37 - .40
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
pea cryst., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.30 - 5.25
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.

USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton.90.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher
Metanilate, bgs .....lb. 48 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works.....lb. .50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works, ton.40.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.37.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis.....ton.44.50 - —

Sodium nitrite, 96%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾ - —
West coast ports....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.1
hydrated, flake, bbls.,c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18¼ - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.80
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.20
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works.lb. .16 - .16¼
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
kgs., c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - —
bbls. .....lb. .12¼ - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.11.25 -13.06
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works. .. lb 22½ - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .67 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works..... ton.15.00 - —
42°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.00
tanks, works .....ton.29.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½ - .06
Stannate dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .527 - .502
Stearate, bb.... works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF VIII, dried, powd., bbls. lb. .16 - .16⅛
tech anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .21½ - —
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
lump, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.45
crystals, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP 1X, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., lb. .65 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works.....lb. .04½ - —
Thiocyanate (see Sodium sulphocyanide).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¼ - —
2,000 lbs. and less, works.....lb. .10½ - .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 07½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾ - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - 12
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld...lb. .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .70 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose, low and med. vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs. same basis..lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms. works. lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms..lb. .22 - .26
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha names).
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works. gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, dms., works.....gal. .27 - .30
Petroleum, 100° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .27 - —
150°F flash, tanks, same basis, gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. 25½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works.....lb. 50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .1855 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .196 - —
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .26½ - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .26¾ - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .27 - .30½
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .065 - —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RECOMMENDED USES: High-Bake White and other Baking Enamels . . . Automotive Refinishing Enamels . . . Universal Grinding Vehicle for Enamels and Lacquers.
OUTSTANDING PROPERTIES: Initial color and color retention, baking speed and durability.
SP. GR. SOLUTION 0.980-0.990
8.16-8.25

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for the
leading pure drying alkyd

NO. 1307-EL → BECKOSOL

Baked finishes formulated with this outstanding product of the world's largest producer of surface coating resins dry hard in 10 to 45 minutes, and air-dry enamels are dust-free in 30 minutes. Excellent resistance to abrasion, water and weathering is imparted to both types of finishes. If you agree that only the best is good enough for your products, you will be more than satisfied with No. 1307-EL Beckosol. Write for a working sample direct to the Sales Department at Detroit.

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Spearmint leaves, bls. .....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .45 - .48
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works. lb. 01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxs. lb 1.60 - —
White, bls. .....lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bxs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .12 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.01 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.42 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.16 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.12 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.53 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.27 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- .09¾
imported, bgs., c.l.....lb. .09 - —
Rice bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs.....lb. 0705- .0750
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. 07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.06 - 1.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals.....gram. 2.20 - —
wholesalers .....gram. 1.76 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. cs. .62 - .75
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98% bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.....lb. .45 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.26
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works..ton.58.00 -
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent dms., works.lb. 2.70 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.....lb. 2.70 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.60 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Styroly acetate, bots.....lb 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works.....lb. 4.60 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works, lb 9.00 - —
Sulphamazerin - sodium, USP, dms works..lb.10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin - sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export.. long ton 22.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.85
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.. lb 18 - 30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 6.10
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.85 - 5.90
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 6.35
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs 2.15 - 2.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.50
roll, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 5.80
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.00
Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, comm'l, cyls., works. lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works.....lb. .0635- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - 0535
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock. ton.85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb .14½- —
Leaves 30%, bgs., ex dock.....ton.88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto.unit-ton. .76 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .56 - .59
other points.....unit-ton. .57 - .59
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $18.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk..unit-ton. .71 - —
South Carolina.....unit-ton. .75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .80 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C., 71c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25

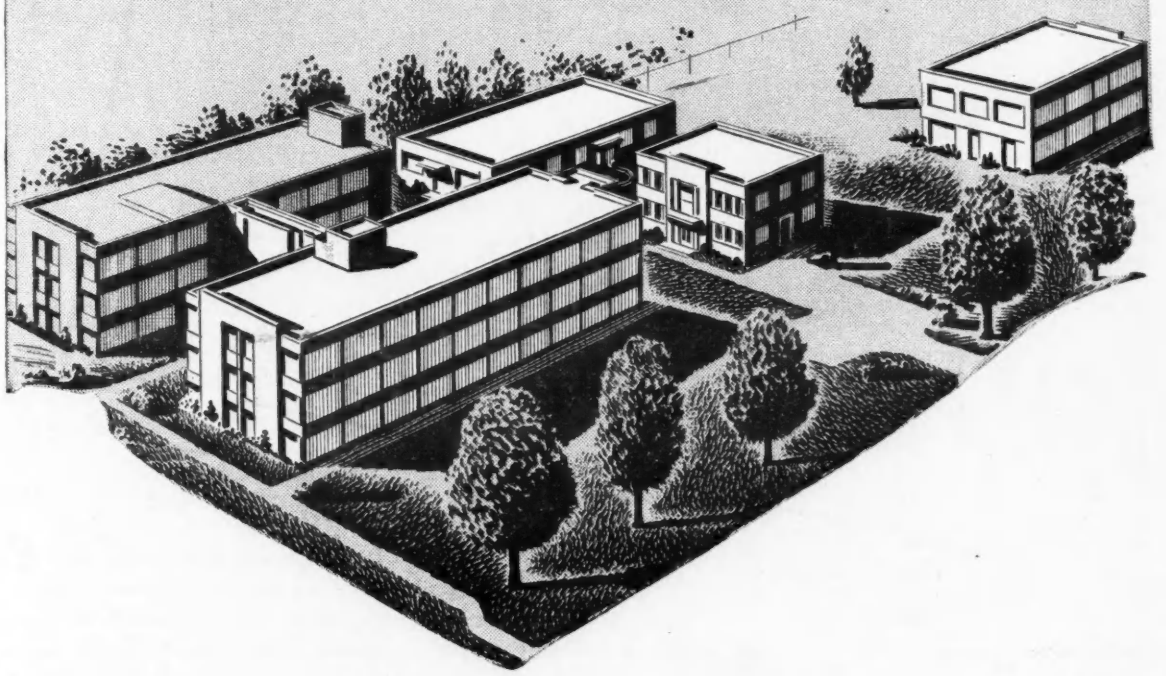
T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., New York works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.17.50 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works, ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.26.50 -28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.23.60 -26.00
l.c.l., works .....ton.27.00 -32.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .12¾- .14¾
fancy, loose .....lb. .13 - .15
special, loose .....lb. .12½- .14½
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .08½- .09
50%, dms. .....lb. .12½- .13
Tamarinds, bbls. .....lb. 10 - 12
Tankage, ammon., feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 6.00 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk bulk unit-ton No stocks
Tansy leaves, bls .....lb. .15 - .16
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs.....lb. 10¼- 10½
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .09¾- 09½
Java, bgs. .....lb No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ref. dms., c.l., works..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .56 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .47 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .63 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .60 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .23½- 24
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .41 - —
dms. .....lb. .41½- .44
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs....lb .45 - .48
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - 25¼
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .95 - .97
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. 14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. 13 - —
prime, dms. .....lb. .67 - .82
extra, dms .....lb. .77 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. 19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. 19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb 65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms.....lb. 61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works ..lb. 08 - 08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55 gal dms., works. lb. 20 - 21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- 25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. 65 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine tanks works. lb. 50 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. 80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 90 - 1.25
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)

Spearmint Leaves—Titanium Hydride

Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., divd..lb.15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works. .....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works.....lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works.....lb 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb .30 - .31
cutures, bgs .....lb .25½- .26
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .11¼- .11¾
Thymol, USP, kgs.....lb 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb 3.55 - 4.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannic), anhyd., dms. lb .80 - .90
Crystals, bgs., bbls., works.....lb. .67 - —
Metal, Bolivian.....lb. .91 Nom.
Straits .....lb. .94 - —
Oxide, bbls. .....lb. .92 - .94
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. 54½- .55
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - .18¼
plain, bgs., c.l., divd .....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - .18¼
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
sonchalking, bgs., c.l., divd. E. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., divd E .....lb. .20 - 20¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00

NEWS... about CSC Research



● CSC announces plans to spend close to $2,000,000 for major expansion of its research facilities at Terre Haute, Indiana. The program, now under way, calls for more than doubling the size of the present research building. Also on the construction schedule are a large addition to the pharmacological laboratory and an entirely new pilot plant for microbiological investigations.

These increased research facilities will enable Commercial Solvents to continue the expansion and diversification of its activities—to make familiar products better and new products possible.

CSC

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION • 17 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Titanium Pigment—Wax, Microcrystalline

Titanium pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlv'd.....lb. .08 —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
Magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin).
Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 2° industr., ret. dms., works..gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works. gal. .28 - .30
1° nitration, ret. dms., works....gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works.. gal. .28 - .30

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3½c.); Chicago, 30c. (2½c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¼c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3¼c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.), and W. Va. 30c. 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¼c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (2¼c.).

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls.....lb. .85 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Totnquine, USP, 100-oz. lots.....oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .41 - .50
smaller pkgs.....lb. .52 - .56
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .66 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07½- .09¼
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .08½- .11
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- .12
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .09½- —
Zone 2.....lb. .10 - —
Zone 3.....lb. .10½- —
Zone 4.....lb. .10½- —

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l. prices ½c. higher; l.c.l. 1½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .37½- .38
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - .39
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .36½- .37
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38½- .39
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39 - .40
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .37½- .38
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .21½- .22
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- .23
smaller containers.....lb. .25½- .26
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - .21
Triethyl citrate, dms.....lb. .34 - .42
smaller pkgs.....lb. .45 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - .40
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - .38
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- .21
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Triethylenetetramine, tanks, works.lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .29½- .30½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .25 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .30 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works....lb. .75 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .0175- —
double-grd., c.l., works.....lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .015 - —

Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works..lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works.....lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Haitian, futures, bls.....lb. .12 - .12¼
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Madras, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East.....gal. .65 - —
tanks, East.....gal. .40 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse.....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works. gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse, NYC.....gal. .63 - .75
tanks, works.....gal. .35 - .50

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.78.50 - —
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east..ton.81.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west..ton.90.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dakota, Tex., and east..ton.85.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and west..ton.94.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B, N basis, Belle, W. Va.....ton.100.00 - —
C and D, same basis.....ton.98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. 12 - .13

V

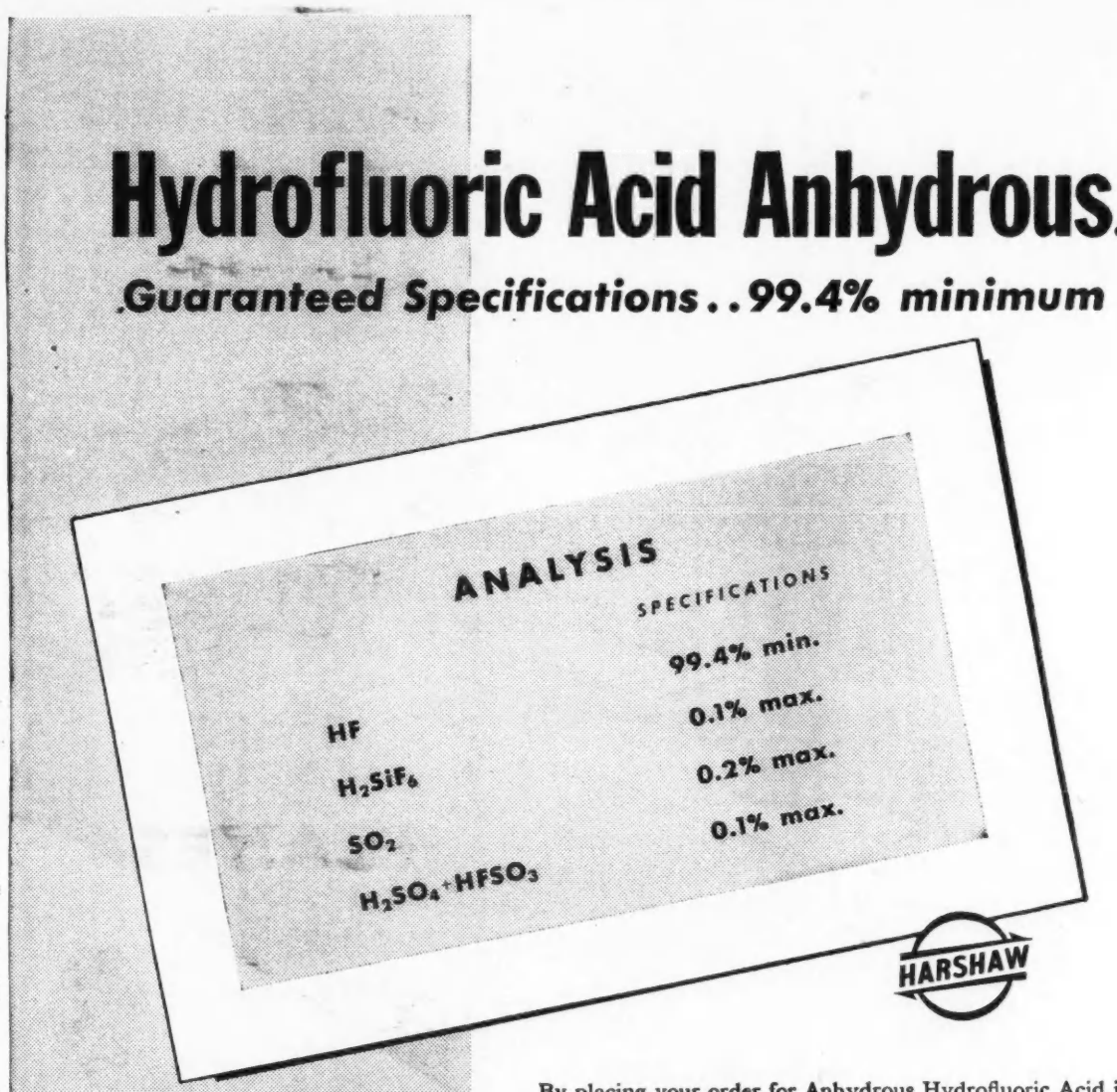
Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls..lb. .35 - .37
Indian, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock....ton.81.00 -85.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton.58.00 -60.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. 10½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns. works..lb 7.00 —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 6.25 - 6.75
whole, tins.....lb. 6.75 - 7.75
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs....lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works....lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill units .04 - —
1 billion USP units....mill units. .05 - —
100 million USP units..mill units. .07 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).
A concentrate, dms., works.... mill. units .36 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotin, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

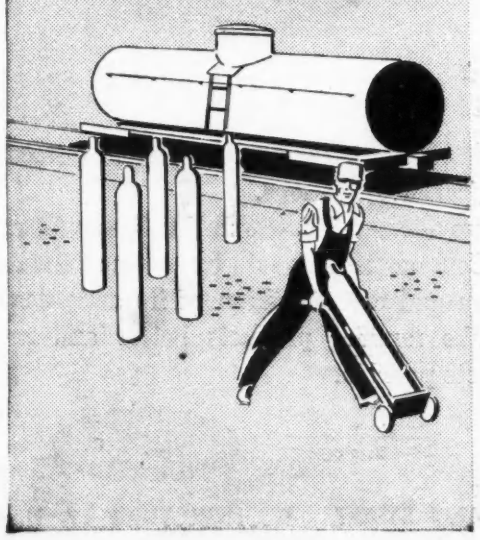
W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .56 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton.82.00 -85.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock..ton.80.00 -81.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb 06½- —
tanks, works.....lb. 08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .06¾- —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb .09½- —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs..lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs.....lb. .69 - .71
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .58 - .59
Western hemisphere, bgs.....lb. .58 - .59
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
refined, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .66 - .68
North Country, No. 2, ton lots..lb. .73 - .75
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .68 - .70
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .73 - .75
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.13 - 1.15
No. 2.....lb. 1.11 - 1.13
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs.lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3 works..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .16 - .17½
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. 14½- —
smaller lots, same basis,...lb. .14½- .15½
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .27 - .29
190°-195° m.p., ASTM amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .21 - .22
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. 19½- —
smaller ctns., same basis....lb. .19½- .20½
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .34 - .35

Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous..

Guaranteed Specifications..99.4% minimum





By placing your order for Anhydrous Hydrofluoric Acid in cylinders or in tank cars with Harshaw, it is now possible for you to secure material guaranteed to have a minimum assay of 99.4% Hydrofluoric. This advance in quality over the conventional standard of 99.0% minimum Hydrofluoric has been accomplished at no increase in price. Harshaw's high ranking position as a major producer of Hydrofluoric Acid and Fluoride salts results from a broad knowledge of these products, especially in all phases of their technical applications. The benefit of more than forty years experience is available to you when you order Hydrofluoric Acid and Fluorides from Harshaw.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Wax, Montan, crude, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .65 - .66
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .72 - .73
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs..lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .33½ - .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .28½ - .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs.....lb. .48 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .26¾ - .27½
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .23¾ - .39
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .43 - .45
cake, cs.....lb. .44 - .46
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. lb. 2.00 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works ton.10.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse.....ton.18.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works.ton.12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.50 -27.50
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.,...ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l. Ohio works..ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. .....ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.. ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Levant, bgs. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¼ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.69 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.60 - —
45-degree, dms., c.l.....lb. .24 - —
Xylidine, mixed, dms.....lb. .42¼ - —
Xylol (xylene), coalter, indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .27 - .29
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works, gal. .29 - .30
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .36 - .38
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .31 - .33
6°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .41 - .43
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .38 - .40
8°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .45 - .47
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .40 - .42

Prices on 3 to 10-degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3½c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (3c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price diffenentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .33 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .29½ - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport), 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.. lb. 1.00 - —
Primrose, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.90 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .01½ - .02¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .02½ - .03¾
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l...ton.27.00 -32.00
synth., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .09½ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works, lb. .01½ - .02¾
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .21 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.....oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.....lb. .23 - —
smaller lots works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .20 - —
NF, dms. .....lb. .39 - .40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. No stocks
Zinc carbonate, tech., rubber makers', bbls., works..lb. .10¾ - .11¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.65 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .0365- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0425- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0300- —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .36
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., works. lb. 1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1250- .1260
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .1275- .1300
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .18 - .19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.65 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.....lb. .51¾ - —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .12 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, dms., dlvd..lb. .21¼ - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .42¼ - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼ - —
American process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼ - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼ - —
Zinc oxide, pigment, Amer. process, com'l. leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12¾ - —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾ - —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½ - —
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½ - —

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbls., prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .0365- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .11 - —
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs.....lb. .48 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld...100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., same l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Zinc sulphate, powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher

Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾ - —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼ - —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼ - —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld..lb. 1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .08¼ - —

Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .29
powd., bbls. .....lb. .31 - .32
Yellow. (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .17 - —
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .35 - —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd..lb. .08½ - —
Pac. coast.....lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies....lb. .09 - —
Pac. coast.....lb. .09¾ - —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).

—Continued on page 78

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New quality detergents in the form that's easiest, most economical for you.

You can get Atlantic's new K series Ultrawets in the form that best suits your processes — flakes, liquid or beads.

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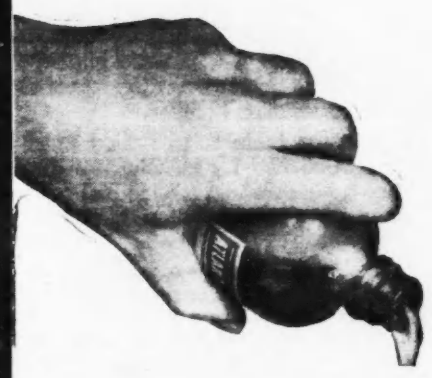

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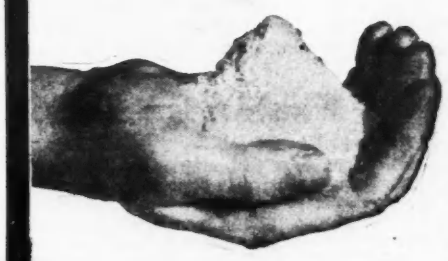

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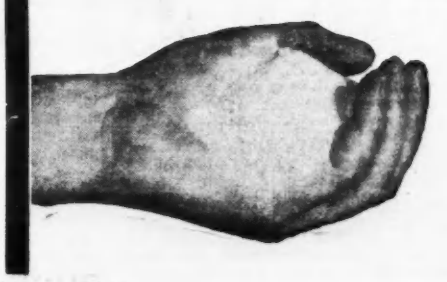

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Quantity Discounts Proscribed

Still more acutely significant to business at large than its upholding of the Federal Trade Commission's proscription of basing-point pricing is the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which upholds the commission in its outlawing of quantity discounts on table salt. This decision places upon the seller the full task and duty of proving that his differences in price, which are adjusted to differences in quantities sold, are justified by actually lower costs of handling the larger quantity. The size of the order, or shipment, alone does not provide such justification, the cited congressional purpose in the Robinson-Patman act being to limit "the use of quantity price differentials to the sphere of actual cost differences."

Although two members of the supreme court dissented to the extent of holding that the possibility of competitive injury was not sufficient to condemn a quantity price differential, even they admitted that a probability would suffice—and they agreed that such a consequence was practically inevitable. So, the court's absolving of the Federal Trade Commission from any burden of proving actual injuring of competition must give further pause to all who were impressed by its dictum in the basing-point case with respect to the conclusiveness of commission findings.

Two dicta in the table salt decision must be read and reread and studied by all who use quantity discounts. They go deeper into commercial economy than the currently popular extollation of small business. Here they are:—

The legislative history of the Robinson-Patman act makes it abundantly clear that Congress considered it to be an evil that a large buyer could secure a competitive advantage over a small buyer solely because of the large buyer's quantity purchasing ability. The Robinson-Patman act was passed to deprive a large buyer of such advantages except to the extent that a lower price could be justified by reason of a seller's diminished costs due to quantity manufacture, delivery, or sale, or by reason of the seller's good faith effort to meet a competitor's equally low price. [It is to be noted that the legality of the competitor's price is not here determined.]

. . . . . .

The argument is that there is an obvious saving to a seller who delivers goods in carload lots. Assuming this to be true, that fact would not tend to disprove injury to the merchant compelled to pay the less-than-carload price. For a 10-cent carload price differential against a merchant would injure him competitively just as much as a 10-cent differential under any other name. However relevant the separate carload argument might be to the question of justifying a differential by cost savings, it has no relevancy in determining whether the differential works an injury to a competitor. Since Congress has not seen fit to give carload discounts any favored classification we cannot do so. Such discounts, like all others, can be justified by a seller who proves that the full amount of the discount is based on his actual savings in cost.

The dissenting minority of the court opined that the carload discount did not constitute an illegal discrimination in price—wholly, however, because it was so small. So, the last two sentences of the second quotation above call for particular study. The proscription of carload discounts will not clamp so tightly on materials handled in bulk as it will on those shipped in containers, but it will have to be understood fully.

Progress in Medical Care

Despite at least a trace of the long concomitant autocratic attitude of organized medicine—it clashed with organized labor—much progress was made in the recent National Health Assembly toward adequate medical service for the people of the United States. It is noteworthy that all the members of the special committee on the basic problem agreed that "the principle of contributory health insurance should be the basic method of financing medical care for the large majority of the American people . . . . health insurance should be accompanied by such use of tax resources as may be necessary to provide services not available under prepayment or insurance."

The committee split on the preference of voluntary or of compulsory insurance plans. It is doubtful that the latter has as much popularity as its vociferous advocacy would imply; but, it is difficult to conceive of a scheme of equitable, universal medical care that did not involve some measure of some sort of compulsion. Of course, it must be admitted that no contributory insurance plan could cover 100 percent of the people. That fact was recognized in the NHA committee's reference to the use of tax resources. There must be some measure of public aid; but, the experiences of relief and similar programs make it wholly clear that governmental participation must not be otherwise than secondary and indirect.

There was a somewhat novel aspect to the newspaper references a few days ago to a prominent medical educator's characterization of medicine as a social science. It has always been difficult to reconcile the attitude of many leaders of medicine and the acceptance of their social responsibilities which is so characteristic of the general practitioner. Medicine was a social science long before it could lay claim to any other scientific qualifications. Medicine, whatever its scientific attainments, is a social service. In the words of a medical care committee of the New York Academy of Medicine, it should "eventually provide everything that science can offer toward the prevention and cure of disease and . . . should make available these benefits to the entire population." In the light of the progress in the NHA deliberations, medical service can be expected to do its part in what must, at best, be a slow development.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

rights different from those to be taken in under the new law. Industry is opposing any change.

On the matter of exemptions from the draft, a strong n ovement is underway to exclude scientists and those taking scientific and professional college courses. Whether or not the movement will be successful appears doubtful at the moment because it will provide the opening wedge for exemption of other classes, such as farmers, skilled mechanics, and others.

FDA Bill Hits Snag

The Food and Drug Administration has run into an unexpected snag in the senate in trying to get passage of its bill (H.R. 4071) to strengthen its authority to stop retail sales of adulterated and misbranded products. Senator E. H. Moore, of Oklahoma, and several others not named in the Congressional Record of Monday's proceedings are objecting to its passage.

When the bill came up on the calendar under the procedure requiring unanimous consent for its passage, Senator Moore asked that it be passed over. He didn't disclose any reasons for his request, but it is believed he was acting in behalf of a group of small millers who want the FDC law amended so that the administration will have to prove willful or gross negligence to convict anyone of selling an adulterated product.

Senator Brien McMahon, of Connecticut, tried to impress upon Senator Moore the need for the legislation, citing a statement of Commissioner Paul B. Dunbar that "approximately 20 tons of rotten food have been peddled out to the public every day since the Phelps-Dodge decision," but Senator Moore would not yield his position. He insisted that the bill "go over."

It is not possible to predict when the bill will come up again. Under the order of procedure being followed in the call of the calendar, the call starts where it left off last and does not go back to the beginning of the calendar again until the procedure is changed, usually shortly before adjournment. The only other way for H.R. 4071 to come up will be for someone to "move" to make it the unfinished business. This can be done by majority vote and probably will be the course pursued.

Conservation Conference Set

The fertilizer industry will be interested in the Inter-American Conference on Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources which is to be held in Denver, Col., September 7 to 20. It is the first of its kind to consider the problem on an international basis. The United States government is acting as host at the request of the Pan-American Union.

Fertilizers are not specifically mentioned in the discussion topics, but it is difficult to see how the conservation of renewable natural resources can be considered without some consideration being given to plantfoods. Subjects that are listed include deforestation, soil erosion, overgrazing, wildlife destruction, floods, and failing water supplies.

Although the conference will be a technical one, with no power to negotiate agreements, it will consider national and international action for conservation of these resources and their optimum use on a sustained-yield basis. A number of papers will be presented by scientists, other experts and government officials.

Insecticide Buying Urged

The Department of Agriculture is appealing to farmers, home gardeners, and other prospective users of insecticides to purchase or place orders now for the materials they will need to combat crop-destroying insects. The request is one made annually by the department, but this year it has a more important meaning—insect control is one of the primary projects in the food and feed conservation program.

While the supply of a number of insecticides probably will be sufficient to meet the needs this year, in a few cases there may be tight supply situations toward the end of the growing season. Therefore, all prospective users are advised to buy their insecticides as early as they can. Early orders for insecticides also will help suppliers anticipate demand.

Prices for several kinds of insecticides, as well as for some of the chemicals used in making them, have been decreased some during the last few months, the department notes. This is particularly true of DDT and insecticides using this chemical. On the other hand, the price of lead arsenate has been increased slightly. It appears that prices are now fairly well stabilized, the department states, and significant reductions are not expected during the remainder of the growing season.

Insecticide Test Method

A delicate new technic, being used by the Department of Agriculture in the testing of insecticides, promises to be of importance in aiding entomologists to find out how the new insecticides kill. Entomologists urgently need more of this type of information, the department says.

Using the new method, a skilled operator can apply to a fly a weak solution of a high-power insecticide in a quantity so tiny that the dose spreads only slightly beyond a "thoracic spiracle"—an opening through which the insect inhales. Or he can direct a deadly or a less-than-deadly dose to the mouth, or to the insect's back for absorption. Results give clues as to the relative effectiveness of fine or coarse sprays or applications as dusts or aerosols.

The essential tool is simple, a tiny loop of fine wire such as bacteriologists have used for years. When this is dipped in the poison solution a fine film forms across the loop. By touching it to an insect held under the microscope the dose is transferred to the part of the insect the operator chooses. The method is rapid enough to make it practicable for a scientist to dose many insects. Averaged results then give valuable information as to the size of a deadly dose; how the insecticide works; and what parts are affected most—nerves, heart, or breathing organs.

Dr. Charles S. Wilson reports practical use of the technic in a study of how pyrethrum kills houseflies and how the killing power is greatly increased by adding sesame oil.

Petroleum Allocation Arranged

The oil industry's voluntary allocation program is moving along on schedule and probably will reach Secretary of the Interior Krug for his signature by the end of the month. When it is finally signed and sealed the way then will be cleared for rationing—if and when necessary.

Such rationing actions as are taken under the pact will not be on a national scale, but rather will be limited to particular localities where demand temporarily exceeds supplies. The agreement has been so written that it can operate in such a manner. It may get its first test this Summer on gasoline. Whether gasoline rationing will be needed depends largely on military demands for aviation fuel, and also how quickly the motoring public burns up supplies.

Last year automobile consumption of gasoline ran 675 gallons per car per year. This year the demand has been at the rate of 800 gallons, and the touring season is just beginning. But kerosene presents an even darker picture. Demand now is 75 percent greater than it was in 1940—an increase that was wholely unexpected by the industry. On top of this is the big military-plane program which will call for tremendous quantities of kerosene for the jet planes.

Wage-Hour Legislation Shelved

Wage-and-hour legislation is being written off the books for this session of Congress. House leaders have about decided to shelve such legislation until next session, when some agreement has been reached, not only on the new minimum level to be established for industry but on definitions of executive and administrative positions.

Extended hearings on the legislation were held a couple of months ago by the house labor committee at which a great amount of testimony was gathered on definitions of persons covered by the law. The importance of this grows out of the overtime pay requirements. Interest in the question was manifested by the whole range of industries.

But, because the leaders in Congress can't get together on the problem in an election year and since organized labor is not pushing for increased minimum wages at this time, it is felt that a period of cooling off may be helpful all around.

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Heavy Chemicals

A reduction of 0.3 point in the chemical index number from 208.3 to 208.0 was registered last week. Price reductions, while not extensive, more than offset the advances. The shading was confined to ammonia and potash alums and to sodium bisulphite solution 35 degree. The reductions were not the result of any significant developments and were attributed to competitive influences. Edible lactic acid was firmer as a reflection of higher producing costs. Sodium antimoniate, which is sold on a delivered basis, was advanced on account of higher freight costs. The less than carlot price of zinc chloride was adjusted in line with the carlot figure. Producers of zinc sulphate and of other chemicals sold on a delivered or freight allowance basis have absorbed the increase in transportation rates to date but may make price adjustments later.

Developments during the week included a steady tightening of supplies in caustic soda and chlorine. There was no break in the strike at a producing plant in Ohio, but labor difficulties closed another important caustic soda and chlorine producing plant in West Virginia. Under such conditions the pressure for shipments at other plants has sharply increased and the cutback production is intensifying the shortage of these chemicals. Pressure for soda ash shipments was also experienced, but the market supply situation in this basic chemical was not as serious as in caustic soda or chlorine. The switch was pulled in a new alkali producing plant at Houston, Texas, late last week. This will be a trial run and will take about forty-five days to test out operations before actual production will start. The outlook therefore cannot be construed as favorable for supplies of the big basic alkali chemicals until there is a restoration to normal capacity.

Glacial acetic acid stocks remained short under a continuance of buying. It was stated that consumers are building up inventories in glacial as an insurance against a possible advance in prices. There are no excess stocks of sulphuric acid although contract requirements appeared to be satisfied without unusual delay. Chromic and oxalic acids remained in definitely short supply. Nickel sulphate leaned more toward the short side, with demand holding at a high level.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 103.3 percent for the week ending May 8, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compares with 103.5 in the preceding week and 107.9 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Alum—Both the ammonia and potash grades have been priced slightly lower. The decline averaged 20c. per 100 pounds in barrels. Ammonia alum, granular was available at $3.80 per 100 pounds, lump $4.05 and powdered at $4.20. Potash granular was priced at $4.05 per 100 pounds, lump $4.30 and powdered at $4.45. All prices are f.o.b. the works.

Ammonium Bicarbonate — No excess stocks of this material were reported but the cracker bakeries have been able to cover their requirements on a prompt basis without much difficulty. Prices have remained firm at former selling levels.

Calcium Chloride—Progress made in the supply position of this market has been temporarily checked by a reduction in output. It is stated that most producers were within 30 to 60 days of schedules when labor difficulties at one of the large producing plants cutback output.

Chlorine—Supply situation in this section remained exceedingly tight during the past week. Production has been further reduced by the closing of a large plant in West Virginia by a labor strike while another plant in Ohio has also remained strikebound. Meanwhile, demand has increased with the usual seasonal inquiry from water-works and for sewerage disposal developing with the warmer weather. The immediate outlook for any easement in the supply condition does not appear favorable and events in the production field will be watched with interest.

Copper Acetate—Moving rather quietly under a moderate demand emanating from the chemical, metallurgical and petroleum industries. Stocks not excessive but meeting the current extent of consuming requirements.

Copper Hydrate — Market position steady with demand fair and the firm position of copper metal contributing strength to the market. Production has kept stocks available for prompt shipment.

Copper Nitrate—Available at former price levels. Small lots commanding the most attention for use as a catalyst in the chemical and affiliated industries.

Copper Oxychloride Sulphate—Still being sold on a freight allowed basis with suppliers absorbing the high transportation costs. Stocks, while not excessive, are meeting fungicide requirements without difficulty.

Epsom Salt, Technical—Demand and supply have been brought into a satisfactory state of balance. The market is not in free supply but contract consumers are said to be receiving shipments regularly.

Nickel Formate—Stocks now sufficient to meet catalytic requirements after experiencing temporary periods of shortage early in the year. Prompt shipments were available at former price levels.

Nickel Sulphate—Meeting requirements of platers promptly in most instances but supply somewhat tighter than noted a month ago. Demand has increased for this material during the second quarter and on occasion has run slightly above output. The metal does appear to be too plentiful at the present time.

Potash, Caustic—Producers are taking care of domestic contract consumers on a fairly prompt basis. There is more liquid available than flakes and the dry forms will likely remain in short supply longer than the liquid. Export inquiry has remained active with producers not in a position to consider foreign business at the present time.

Potassium Carbonate—Current market conditions are not unlike those noted in caustic potash. Domestic contract consumers are being leveled off without leaving any excess stocks with the major movement channeled to the glass factories. The market position has remained tight enough to restrict export sales.

Potassium Chlorate—Consumption in May and June will continue heavy with output well under contract. Orders are now being booked for July which is about the nearest shipment available. Demand so far this year has been sustained at a higher level than usual but judging from past years, there should be some tapering off of sales to the match factories during the hot weather period.

Potassium Perchlorate—Buying interest in April and the first half of May has taken care of production through June and well into July although some July stock is still available. The fusees, fireworks and match factories have all taken part in the current buying movement.

Salt Cake—Available stocks have continued in short supply with production said to be heavily under contract to the glass factories and paper mills. The inability to obtain niter cake has contributed to the tight condition prevailing in salt cake since the beginning of the year.

Saltpeter — Shipments of satisfactory dimensions are going forward under a steady seasonal demand mostly from the ceramic, explosive and metalurgical trades. Production has been maintained at a level to meet requirements promptly. Prices are firm but unchanged.

Soda Ash—Although the supply situation has remained tight, stocks are not as short as in caustic soda or chlorine. The cutback production occasioned by the continued shutdown of a large plant in Ohio has contributed to the tight market position which had been steadily improv-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lactic acid, edible, 50 percent, 1½c. per lb.
Sodium antimoniate, 2c. per lb.
Zinc chloride, l.c.l., 10c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Alum, ammonia, 20c. per 100 lbs.
potash, 20c. per 100 lbs.
Sodium bisulphite solution, 35 degree, 30c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
208.0	208.3	208.3	199.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
119.9	119.9	119.7	119.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ing over the first five months of the year. There has been some spotty easement in the demand but the call for shipments shows an unusually high average. In reference to export sales, applications for licenses to ship caustic soda and soda ash out of the country will be issued on a quarterly basis beginning July 1, rather than on a monthly basis as in the past, according to the Office of International Trade.

Soda, Caustic—Complications affecting production of caustic soda went from bad to worse last week. With one large producing plant in Ohio still strike-bound, another large plant in West Virginia closed down on account of labor difficulties. These developments have taken a sizable amount of tonnage out of the market and greatly increased the pressure on other producers. Adding these influences to an already tight supply condition, the outlook is unfavorable and supplies may become more critical with each successive week until the labor disputes are settled.

Sodium Antimoniate — Higher prices were made effective for this material last week. Carlots were priced at 29c. per pound and smaller quantities at 30c. per pound, delivered East. The advance amounts to 2c. per pound and is primarily the result of increased freight rates. The ceramic and glass trades are the largest consumers.

Sodium Bisulphate—Buying interest has been maintained at a satisfactory level with stocks leaning toward the short side at present. In producing quarters bulk was priced at $1.50 per 100 pounds in carlots. Drums in carlots were held at $2.25 and in smaller quantities at $2.65 f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Bisulphite Solution—Producers appear concentrating mostly on the 35 degree grade at present. The market for this material is a shade easier at $1.10 per 100 pounds for barrels in carlots and at $1.50 per 100 pounds for smaller quantities f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Chlorate—Buyers have continued to take this material for July shipment which is the nearest delivery available in this area. Production is entirely sold for May and June, with the market experiencing the full force of the weed-killing demand and an unusual heavy inquiry for various industrial uses.

Sodium Nitrite—Consumers have bought this material rather freely so far this month. Stocks are meeting requirements of the dyestuff and meat-packing trades but inventories have been kept at a relatively low level.

Sodium Sesquicarbonate — Active extent of consuming demand has kept producers' inventories low. Stocks have been able to meet requirements but the market is not in free supply. Former prices have remained current.

Sodium Sulphide — Regular contract consumers are getting fair shipments at present but producers are not in a position to consider much new business. The market has shown gradual but persistent improvement in its supply condition during the second quarter.

Zinc Chloride—While buyers are pursuing an inventory-conscious attitude, demand covers a wide field and aggregate sales run into volume. The less than carlot price for fused in drums is slightly higher at $6.65 per 100 pounds. Other grades remained firm at former price levels.

Zinc Sulphate—Producers have experienced another advance in freight rates but they have continued to quote former prices on a freight allowed basis. Buying interest has been sustained at a satisfactory level with the rayon mills, glue factories and other large industrial users mostly covered by contract specifications. Maintenance of output has kept stocks free enough to supply requirements promptly for all grades for both industrial and agricultural requirements.

Acids

Acetic — Glacial stocks have continued in short supply under a sustained buying movement. It is stated that consumers have endeavored to build up inventories under the idea that prices may be advanced later in the year. This view is not shared by some members of the trade, who look for increased production during the last half of the year of sufficient dimensions to level off demand. At present buying conditions are tight and the market is firm.

Chromic—No improvement in the supply situation could be noted in this acid, and according to trade reports no easement is in sight until there is more soda ash made available for the production of sodium bichromate. Plating demand has been sustained at an unusually high level.

Hydrofluoric—Stocks have been maintained at a level to permit steady shipments for domestic requirements, but export sales have been restricted through

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the continued scarcity of containers essential for foreign shipment.

Lactic—Higher prices have been named for the edible grade at 16c. per pound, the range extending upward to 17c., depending upon the quantity involved, the low price representing 20 barrels or more. The 10-barrel price for the plastic grade 50 percent was also advanced ½c. to 18¾c. per pound. Other grades were unchanged from former levels with prompt shipments available.

Oxalic—Market's tight supply position maintained with production channeled to domestic consumers who hold contracts. Shipments have not been sufficient to level off requirements and no open market, so far as producers are concerned, is in sight at the present time.

Sulphuric—Sustained heavy demand has absorbed production and prevented stock accumulations. There is still a shortage of tankcars, and glass carboys are not too plentiful. It was stated that during the recent cutback in steel output, part of the acid shipments to that industry were diverted to superphosphate. The 98 percent grade in tankcars is priced at $16.00 per ton and fuming 20 percent in tankcars is held at $18.00 per ton f.o.b. eastern works.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Cadmium—Stocks have remained short and buying conditions have tightened somewhat compared with the first of the year. The market for ingots or sticks in cases is firm at $1.75 per pound, delivered.

Copper—Market conditions revealed no important change last week. Available stocks were short with domestic demand active but possibly not as urgent as noted at the beginning of the month. There was no absence of export inquiry which remained unsatisfied because stocks were not obtainable. Shipments to domestic wire mills appeared to constitute the principal movement for the week. According to trade reports a plan is progressing to purchase South American copper for the government stockpile.

Lead—Relatively high prevailing prices for lead have not discouraged its use nor encouraged substitution of other materials it was stated in producing quarters. Stocks at present are shorter than other nonferrous metals and the strike at Mexican mines has had a serious effect on supplies and was partly responsible for the recent increase in price to 17½c. a pound. It was pointed out that domestic lead output at present is about 60 percent of production in the 20's.

It is stated that a vast amount of lead exploration and development work, entirely privately financed and without the aid of any Governmental subsidy, is now in progress to find and open new orebodies. Excellent results have already been achieved, especially in Idaho where new rich orebodies have been opened at deep levels and where production has increased about 25 percent in the last eight months. Still other development programs are still in progress and can not be expected to show results until late 1948 or 1949. Every issue of mining papers or magazines in recent months has carried reports of new mine openings or of old mines reopening. This is not confined to the United States alone, as several foreign properties show excellent possibilities.

Quicksilver—The spot market continued to be unsettled and by midweek quotations were down to the basis of $74 to $76 per flask without demand showing betterment because of the more favorable price position of the material. Stocks were ample on spot and plentiful in foreign parts. Domestic metal was in much restricted supply and since most of the mines have shut down because of prices on foreign metal being so low, the supply was expected to remain very small; its exhaustion was considered a possibility.

San Francisco, May 13.—The quicksilver market was steady here. Trading was fair, metal short. Producers were quoting metal at $76 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Continued absence of new developments has left this market in an unchanged condition. The official closing price for silver bullion in New York was 74⅝c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High	Jan. 2, 1948—74⅝c.	Jan. 2, 1948—45d.
Low	Jan. 2, 1948—74⅜c.	Jan. 2, 1948—45d.

Tin—Recent coal work stoppage is reflected in lower tinplate production and

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it is hoped that such losses can be restored in the early forward planning. In reviewing the market situation, there is no significant improvement in the tin supply. It has been determined as a policy that the use of tin during 1948 should be restricted to approximately the amount used during 1947. As a result of the slightly increased tinplate quotas during the first and second quarters of this year, there will be less tin available to the industry during the third and fourth quarters.

Zinc—Production of all grades of slab zinc in April was placed at 70,330 tons by the American Zinc Institute, Inc. March production amounted to 73,209 tons. Domestic shipments in April were 63,535 tons, compared with 64,241 tons in the preceding month and 61,715 tons in April last year. Export and drawback amounted to 6,469 tons and government account 2,645 tons, leaving total shipments at 72,649 tons, against 76,241 tons in March and 72,243 tons in April, 1947. Stocks on April 30 were 42,910 tons, compared with 45,229 tons on March 31 and 163,697 tons at the close of April a year ago. Unfilled orders on April 30 were 71,691 tons, against 61,610 tons at the close of March. Daily average production in April registered 2,344 tons against 2,362 tons in March and a daily average last year of 2,323 tons.

Results of investigative work conducted by the Bureau of Mines on lead-zinc deposits in three states—Utah, Wisconsin and Iowa—are described in separate publications released for general distribution by the Bureau. Report of Investigations 4181 is entitled, "Lead and Zinc Deposits of the Treasure Hill Mines, Ophir Mining District, Tooele County, Utah." Report of Investigations 4211—"Trego Lead-Zinc Mine, Grant County, Wisconsin." Report of Investigations 4212—"Dubuque Lead-Zinc District, Iowa." A copy of any of the above publications may be obtained free by writing to the Publications Section of the Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.

Zinc Investigation Reports Published by Mines Bureau

The Bureau of Mines has published four reports describing investigations of a zinc-recovery operation in Calaveras County, Calif., zinc deposits in Wisconsin and New Mexico, and a manganese-iron-zinc deposit in New Mexico. The four reports are:

Report of Investigations 4224, "Penn Mine Slag Dump and Mine Water, Calaveras County, Calif.", describing zinc and copper recovery operations.

Report of Investigations 4226, "Investigation of Coker and Bickford Zinc Deposits, Iowa County, Wis.", describing zinc operations in these mines.

Report of Investigations 4228, "Copper Flat Zinc Deposit, Central Mining District, Grant County, N. Mex.", detailing the results of a study to determine the existence of lead-zinc deposits below the level of existing workings in the area.

Report of Investigations 4217, "Silver Spot Manganese-Iron-Zinc Deposits, Grant County, N. Mex.", giving the results of prospecting operations for these minerals in the county.

Free copies of the publications may be obtained by writing to the Publications Section, Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. The reports desired should be identified by title and number in each request.

Pennsalt Assigns Two Sales Representatives

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has appointed William D. Wilson district sales representative in Northern New Jersey and New York City for its special chemicals division, and has named John M. Davidson, Pittsburgh district sales representative for the division.

Mr. Wilson, who joined Pennsalt in January, was formerly a chemist with the McCormick Rubber Company, Ridgefield Park, N. J., for eleven years. He was previously associated with the Curtis-Wright Company, Caldwell, N. J., for six years.

Mr. Davidson, who replaces William J. Hennessy as Pittsburgh sales representative, was formerly sales representative in the Northern New Jersey and New York City territory. He joined the company in 1946 after several years as a salesman for the Ediphone Company, Philadelphia, and as a high school teacher.

Reilly Joins Golwynne

Golwynne Chemicals Corporation, New York, has added John V. Reilly to its sales staff. Mr. Reilly was formerly sales manager of the Bendix Chemical Corporation.

Midwest Research Institute Appoints Six Staff Members

Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, Mo., has added six members to its technical staff. The appointments include specialists for the engineering mechanics and the agricultural-organic chemistry departments. Those added to the engineering department staff are Herbert Arenson, Malcolm R. Easterday, Wallace M. Yocum and Lawrence A. Platt. Added to the staff of the agricultural-organic chemistry department are Miss Dorothy B. Powers and Harold H. Branine.

Du Pont Shifts Two In Grasselli Dept.

The Grasselli Chemicals Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has appointed Howard J. Smith assistant manager of its resale chemicals section, and Henry F. Koll, manager of its Charlotte, N. C., district office. Mr. Smith formerly was manager at Charlotte and Mr. Koll recently worked out of the Philadelphia sales office.

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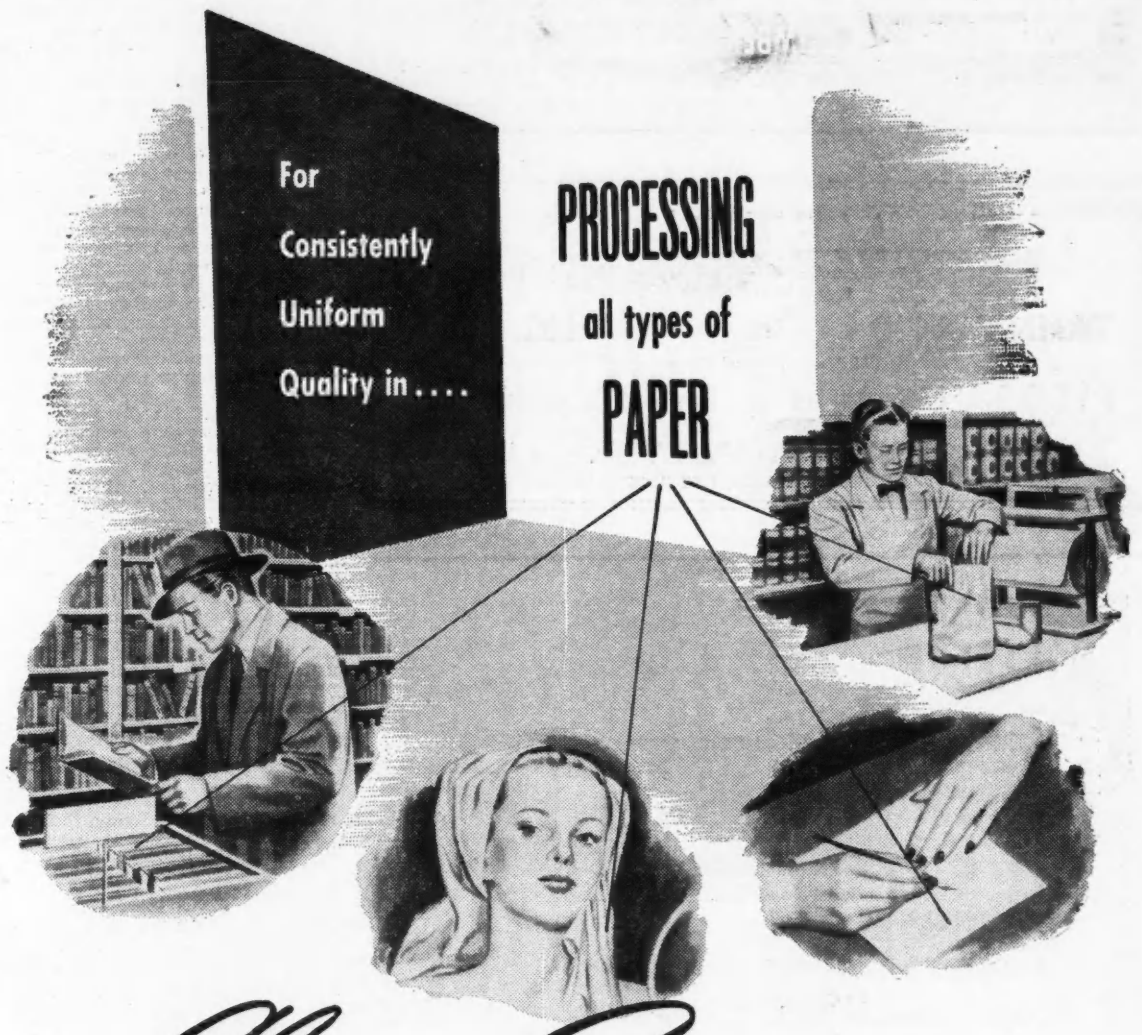

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Socfin Co. Appoints U.S. Latex Agent

Socfin Company, Ltd., Malaya, has concluded arrangements with Latex Distributors, Inc., New York, to sell its liquid "Hevea" latex in America. Socfin Company, producer of natural rubber and palm oil, is part of the Societe Financiers des Caoutchoucs, and is affiliated with companies in Indochina, Java, Sumatra and Africa.

Latex Distributors, Inc., will provide bulk unloading, storage and handling facilities at Baltimore, Md., and will establish a laboratory and office in that city. The first shipments of latex are expected to reach this country during the third quarter of this year, and plans are being made for sufficient expansion of the Baltimore depot to make it one of the largest depots in the world.

Nitrogen Producers

—*Continued from page 7*

of priorities by the government only over fertilizer materials. The department has recommended to Congress that the Second Decontrol Act be amended to include nitrogen compounds. A bill containing such a provision has already been introduced in the senate by Senator Charles Tobey, of New Hampshire. Another was introduced Monday (S. 2641) by Senator Wayne Morse, of Oregon.

The Tobey measure is the so-called Harriman bill that was sent up to Congress early this year by the Department of Commerce during consideration of the overall question of materials controls. It has never advanced beyond the introduction stage. The Morse proposal is more directly concerned with the fertilizer problem and would amend the list of materials over which priorities can be exercised in the Second Decontrol Act for the purpose of "including nitrogenous compound, in any form, necessary for the manufacture and delivery of the nitrogenous fertilizer materials required for such export."

Mr. Hart, in his discussions with the committee, gave no definite figures on the amount of fertilizer nitrogen that would be produced through the exercise of the authority, if granted, but it was estimated that about 15,000 to 20,000 tons might be secured by converting anhydrous ammonia into solids, thus reducing the amount required from present sources to make up the estimated 61,000 tons for export for the 1948-49 season.

Mr. Coltrane told the committee that the North Carolina farmers were not getting their proportionate share of solid nitrogen, but he had no complaint at the present time with reference to the availability of mixed fertilizers.

Representative Anton Johnson of Illinois, chairman of the fertilizer subcommittee, said after the sessions that no immediate legislative action is contemplated, and that his committee would await the report of the delegation on their conversations with the producers before deciding what, if anything, can be done.

It is to be noted that any amendment to the Second Decontrol Act along the lines suggested would be a matter of direct consideration by the house banking and currency committee rather than the house agricultural committee, since the banking committee has jurisdiction over the Second Decontrol Act and any amendatory legislation.

In a report on the 1948 fertilizer situation, based on the hearings held last December, and made public just before Tuesday's meeting, the house committee summed up the outlook for this year roughly as follows:—

1. Civilian production of basic fertilizer materials will be a little larger than last year.

2. Exports from civilian production will be a little smaller than last year.

3. Transportation difficulties will be less severe than during the last planting season and—in the absence of strikes or other unpredictable delays—prompt distribution of available fertilizer supplies should be considerably better than last year.

4. In spite of these favorable factors, the demand of American farmers for fertilizer is expected to exceed supply by 10 to 20 percent so that there will be many farmers who will not be able to obtain all the fertilizer they want.

5. The worst shortage will be in solid nitrogen material for top dressing and this will fall most heavily on sections of the southeast where this type of fertilizer is widely used.

The report also discussed the Army ordnance fertilizer program in relation to domestic supplies, and needs, and urged that any supplies above the needs of the occupied areas that might be available from these plants be shipped to other areas abroad. The report noted that there is authority for such exports in the letter authorizing operation of the plants for program in the occupied areas. The report said:—

"While the primary purpose of the Army fertilizer program is to provide nitrogenous fertilizer for occupied areas, there appears to be no reason why, if the output is sufficient, part of the material cannot be used for the general export and European recovery program in place of that which is now coming from commercial production. Such a purpose appears, in fact, to have been contemplated at the time the ordnance plants were put back into operation. The letter authorizing the Army to resume production of nitrogen says:

"'It is further understood that while present plans contemplate that all fertilizer produced by the War Department under the plan approved above will be for the War Department's use under its allocation, it may, at a later date, be necessary to channel some of this production to other urgent purposes. In such an event, suitable financial and other arrangements will be made to accomplish such change.'"

Naphthalene

Muriatic Acid

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Mines Bureau Investigates Georgia Mica Properties

The Bureau of Mines has issued a report describing investigations of five mica-bearing properties in Georgia. The properties examined were the Amphlett mine in Cherokee County, the Mitchell Creek and Stevens-Rock mines in Upson County, the Battle mine in Monroe County, and the Early Vaughn mine in Lamar County.

The report discusses the history and production of mica-mining in Georgia, and presents information on the geology and ore characteristics of the five properties. A free copy of Report of Investigations 4239, "Georgia Mica Spots, Cherokee, Upson, Lamar and Monroe Counties," may be obtained by writing to the Publications Section, Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

N.Y.C. May Ban Fire Extinguisher Sale

The New York City Department of Health is considering action likely to produce a ban on sale of fire extinguishers containing methyl bromide.

An initial hearing the question followed issuance by the National Better Business Bureau of a research bulletin in which the United States Public Health Service and other agencies were cited as authority for the opinion that the chemical cannot safely be entrusted to the purchasing public in the form of small portable fire extinguishers.

Final decision on the matter has been postponed in order to give manufacturers more time to present their case. A second hearing will be held on June 8.

Philadelphia Quartz Names D. Dyer to Service Post

Philadelphia Quartz Company, manufacturer of silicates of soda, Philadelphia, Pa., has appointed Donald G. Dyer to its adhesive-sales service. Mr. Dyer recently completed a course of training in silicate uses to industry, with particular emphasis placed on adhesive applications. His duties in his new position will include special technical service in adhesives for the manufacture of corrugated board.

Manufacturers' Census

—Continued from page 3

tion, regulation or investigation. He declared that facts about business establishments are available only to census bureau employees who are sworn to secrecy.

Meanwhile, on the same day in Washington, legislation providing for a census of manufacturers of business and mineral industries and of transportation every five years was reported favorably to the house by the committee on post office and civil service. The bill (H. R. 6208) is a substitute for (H. R. 1821) which had been hanging fire for over a year.

Under present law the census of business and mineral industries is taken only at ten year intervals, while the census of manufacturers is taken every two years. A census of transportation is a new project being written into law. The bill places each census on a five year basis, starting in 1949, with the exception of the census of manufacturers which is now in progress. If the bill passes, the next census of manufacturers will be started in 1954.

The legislation was introduced at the request of business organizations all over the country that the census be taken as soon as possible to provide authentic information which would remove many of the uncertainties concerning the location and size of the markets, wartime changes, the volume of production and distribution in various parts of the country, the location of new plants, changes in the relative importance of various products, the distribution outlets through which these products are moving, and similar information which figures in the daily operation of all kinds of business and service organizations.

Killheffer Assails ITO

—Continued from page 7

atomic energy, and said it has seriously hampered development for defense and for peacetime commercial and social application.

Except where national security is endangered, he said, American technicians must know what progress is being made so that they can contribute their engineering skill in speeding up the progress for utilization of nuclear energy.

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Pest Control Association Names Committee Chairmen

The National Pest Control Association has named the personnel of its various committees for the current year. Chairmen of the committees are:—advisory, H. K. Steckel, Columbus, Ohio; finance, J. Edwin Sameth, Newark, N. J.; membership, D. C. Tracy, Los Angeles, and Harold E. Jennings, Chicago.

Also, pest control technology, B. G. Berger, Waukegan, Ill.; cooperation with AAEE, Charles Partlow, Lafayette, Ind.; fumigation, T. F. Winburn, Kansas City, Mo.; rodent control, Elmer A. F. Kuntz, Chicago; wood destroying organisms, Arthur Ochs, St. Louis, Mo.; advertising, Henry Turrie, Milwaukee, Wisc.; public relations, Harlem Ives, Detroit, Mich.

Also, standardization, C. A. Trimbos, Dallas, Tex.; ethics, Martin T. Meyer, Philadelphia, Pa.; grievance, J. Harvey Sturgeon, Louisville, Ky.; constitution and by-laws, Stanley Lind, Chicago, Ill.; research, Eugene J. Gerberg, Baltimore, Md.; auditing, York A. King jr., Philadelphia; pest control operators conference correlation, Theodore Oser, Atlanta, Ga.; bids and specifications, Dave Feinson, New Rochelle, N. Y.; safety, Herman Fellton, Atlanta, Ga.

Also, technical, C. A. Vincent-Daviss, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; legislation, William O. Buettner, Brooklyn, N. Y.; office forms and display books, Jacques J. Hess, New York; sprayer equipment, Arden Price, Chicago, and annual convention, I. B. Carncross, Syracuse, N. Y.

Potash Production Plans Of Europe, Australia Told

Recent government reports on the production of potash in Europe and Australia indicate considerable increases in output of this material and plans for continued expansion of production facilities. One report indicates that 459,000 hundredweight of muriate of potash was imported into the United Kingdom from Germany during February, a record figure for any prewar or postwar month.

During the same month, the British market received 70,000 hundredweight of muriate of potash from France, and reports from the latter country indicate that production by French potash mines is expected to be doubled in the next ten years. Present plans call for the concentration of production in fewer mines, and the more efficient operation of these by the use of modern equipment.

Another report indicates that a project has been started for the exploitation of the Lake Chandler alunite deposits in Western Australia for the production of potash. The deposits have been estimated to contain sufficient material to supply the demands of Australia for a large number of years.

Centro Research Labs Offers New Service

Centro Research Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., has inaugurated a research service which will deal with the use of DDT and other insecticides in paints. The new service includes such steps as finding the specific formulations for various types of paints; definite and detailed manufacturing instructions, and complete laboratory data based on recognized OTI tests.

Howard E. Smith, director of the laboratories, said "the new service has been added due to our interest in the incorporation of fungicides, germicides and insecticides in paints, and to the active research work on this subject which has been conducted by the laboratory for the past two and a half years. A survey evaluating our past work has been completed and these results are being made available to paint producers as a part of our expansion program."

Trade Briefs

Climax Molybdenum Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has named W. H. Hughes jr. chief accountant.

Fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers sales in Canada rose to 657,282 short tons in the year ended June 30, 1947, from 632,943 tons in the previous year, according to a preliminary report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Pyrites deposits of considerable extent have been reported to have been discovered in Mysore, India. The geological department of Mysore has estimated that an area of about 100 acres surveyed will yield approximately 500,000 tons of material, with a sulphur content varying from 25 to 42 percent.

Innis, Speiden Appoints Lyons to N.E. Sales Post

Joseph W. Lyons has been appointed New England manager of the insecticide division of Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, effective June 1. With headquarters in Boston, Mr. Lyons will assume the position formerly held by George Marks, who has been named West Coast manager of insecticide sales. Mr. Lyons came to the company in January, 1947, after having been in the insecticide division of the General Chemical Company.

Davison Chemical Corp. Gets $5,000,000 Loan

Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Mr., has negotiated a ten-year loan of $5,000,000 with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Proceeds of the loan will be used to refund bank loans which were incurred as a result of the Davison Corporation's expansion and improvement program. It is to be repayed in periodic payments of varying amounts, the final payment due on May 1, 1958.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Dried blood at Chicago was reduced in price to a parity with the local market last week. The spread of nitrogenous process tankage prices was narrowed with one producer limiting shipments to May. Producers are beginning to write potash contracts for 1948-49. Repair work will interrupt potash production this year, but it is expected that total output will be fully equal to that of the preceding year and probably somewhat greater. Conditions are firming up behind superphosphate and it looks as though price stabilization at least can be expected. It is asserted that the advance in phosphate rock prices, combined with higher freight rates and plant wage increases are factors creating a strong background for superphosphate, aside from expected heavy purchases for ERP. Ammonium sulphate demand has not relaxed and shipments are still running behind schedule as a result of the recent coal shortage. Spot sales of insecticide materials have increased but there is no disposition to buy ahead.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Demand for coke-oven sulphate has shown no sign of easement. The effects of the recent soft coal disturbance are still reflected in delayed deliveries and the supply situation has remained exceedingly tight. It is stated that any resale stock available is held at a substantial premium over contract prices.

Bone Meal—Cutback output occasioned by the strike-bound condition of many of the large packing-house plants has created a shortage of bone meal. Demand has continued active both for feed and fertilizer uses and production of the smaller plants is under contract for prompt shipment.

Castor Pomace—It was stated that producers have sold their output for prompt shipment and the market is temporarily short of stocks. There was no change in the contract price.

Dried Blood—Light trading continued to feature this market with not enough pressure in either direction to change prices from $6.50 per unit level here or in Chicago. Stocks are not heavy but apparently sufficient to meet the limited extent of current demand.

Fish Meal—Most of the business placed is said to be on a when and if basis at $125 to $130 for ton with occasional resale lots of menhaden meal being offered at these prices. Menhaden fish scrap was unchanged at $110 per ton Baltimore area.

Hoof Meal—Offerings of this material were scarce with trading inactive. The last sale reported was at $5.50 per unit of ammonia, Chicago.

Nitrogenous Process Tankage—Price differentials have been narrowed to a range of $3.25 to $3.75 per unit of ammonia, the highest price being named by a producer for May shipment Stocks are said to be of dimensions sufficient to meet buyers' requirements without difficulty.

Sodium Nitrate— No indication of nearby betterment in the supply situation. It is expected that the new allocation for Chilean nitrate will be announced late this month or early June. Meanwhile, demand is running far ahead of the available supply.

Tankage—Prices declined 50c. per unit at Chicago which established that market on a parity with New York. Trading was not active with $6 per unit of ammonia the prevailing selling price.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Market has continued to feel the impact of a sizable demand which current production is unable to satisfy. Pressure for shipments from acidulators has prevented the accumulation of stocks above ground and, while there appears to be increased output in sight, the market's present position is firm and definitely tight.

Superphosphate—Heavy production has created some accumulation of stocks in the Baltimore area. This is not an unusual development for this period of the year. The season was four to six weeks late and plant shipments were slowed down by wet weather. According to advices, supplies are not too flush at other southern points. Underneath the surface of the market, conditions appear exceedingly firm. Trade reports were heard to the effect that requests have been made for 50,000 tons of superphosphate for ERP for May-June shipment and that additional lots have been requested for the Tripple A for July-December shipment. In the background, there has been a substantial advance in phosphate rock prices, an additional increase in freight rates and a general advance in wages at producing plants. In weighting overall conditions, the trade is inclined to look for the stabilization of prices at least.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Tankage, Chicago, 50c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
74.5	74.5	74.5	71.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Potashes

Some of the producer's contract prices were made effective May 15 at 37.5 per unit of K_2O for muriate 60 percent and at 20c. per unit of K_2O for manure salts 22 percent, in bulk, subject to seasonal discounts for shipments covering the period from June 1 through March 31, 1949 f.o.b. Carlsbad, New Mexico. In producing quarters it was stated that considerable repair work and expansion adjustments will take place during the current year. This will interrupt production for temporary periods but when completed, it is expected that output will fully equal that for 1947-1948 and probably will show an increase. An arrival of 3,181 tons of muriate at Baltimore was noted from Antwerp during the week.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles—The agricultural chemical market remained firm here this week. Excellent demand was noted. Supplies are short. Prices steady. Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate, $72.04 per ton, f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $89.50 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. this city. Ammonium sulphate, $46 in bulk, $48.50 in bags. Blood meal, $6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $60 to $62 per ton for steamed 1x30 meal. Fish meal, $152.75 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles, for 65 percent California sardine meal. Nitrate of sodium, $49.50 per ton in 100-pound bags; $5 off for bulk. Potassium muriate, 45½c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona basis, bags additional. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk, 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $20.20, f.o.b. this city, bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground, 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Buying orders are reaching the market for insecticides in increased volume but producers admit that in most instances individual operations are for spot goods and represent requirements from one to three weeks. Producers have endeavored to provide stocks of materials for what they think dealers will require but the inventory conscious buyers have instilled enough procrastination into their purchasing policy to create a very confused market situation. The Spring weather in most areas has been wet and cold which forecasts a big crop of insects. A heavy Summer infestation means a hurry call for insecticides. Unless the buying attitude changes rapidly, the trade is fearful of a congestion of orders that will be difficult to satisfy. It is stated that more good insecticides have been developed than science knows how to use efficiently and safely and the importance of closely following directions is emphasized in the use of such items as benzene hexachloride, chlordane and DDT against crop destroying insects.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Tonnage of native sulphur mined during the first quarter of 1948 was 22 percent greater than in the first quarter of 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines. Mine shipments increased 2 percent and apparent sales 7 percent. At the end of the quarter stocks were 7 percent lower than on March 31, 1947. Sulphur production during March exceeded the February output by 4 percent and mine shipments increased 26 percent, whereas apparent sales were 7 percent lower. Stocks increased 19,602 long tons during the month of March to 3,368,064 tons. Production amounted to 350,307 long tons. New market developments were absent in pyrites, former prices were named for this material.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Coaltar Chemicals

There was very little price movement in the coaltar chemical industry last week, following changes effective at the first of April and May, as the basic and intermediate products settled down to a firm market position after moderate changes on several items. In the field of intermediates, naphthalene derivatives were among the most critical so far as supply was concerned. Such items as dinitrochlorobenzene, monochlorobenzene, and other chlorinated products were for the time being in reasonable balance with demand. However, this situation was threatened by a temporary shortage of chlorine due to strikes in the plants of a major producer at various points. Spot chlorine has virtually disappeared from the market, and a marked tightening which began in previous weeks was noted. Some of the naphthalene derivatives were currently being quoted on an abnormal price spread as some producers were forced by increased costs on naphthalene to up their price schedules, and other producers were in the process of considering the extent to which an upward adjustment would have to be made.

Meanwhile, basic coaltar products kept their usual relative position of short supply, particularly naphthalene, phenols, cresylic acid and cresol. Benzol, toluol, and xylol were less tight than heretofore. The supply of benzol was in reasonable balance with demand, while toluol and xylol were easing slightly from their former tight position. The overall supply picture on these solvents was expected to tighten as the new aircraft production program develops as a result of increased demand for aircraft finishes and solvent reduction for their spray application. However, this increased demand was likely to be off-set somewhat, so far as the total supply picture was concerned, by production from the plant of a new producer about to go into operation.

Creosote was temporarily being offered on a flooded market with domestic production and imports both at a high level. Pentachlorphenol was also being used in heavy volume in wood preserving at a rate from three to four times greater than in 1946, which tended to cut into creosote sales slightly.

Steel operations climbed nearer to the pre-strike level last week with operations scheduled at 94.3 percent, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This operating rate was equivalent to the production of 1,699,700 net tons of ingots and castings, as compared to 1,640,300 tons the previous week, when the rate was 91 percent. One year ago the rate was 1,648,400 net tons.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None
Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
152.8	152.8	152.2	133.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—When examined against the overall demand, supplies of this item were in relatively good balance last week. Prices remained firm at their previously established levels, and it was expected that there would be no changes in the price structure in the near future.

Coaltar—There continued to be heavy demands made on the industry for this product during the period under review, but production still lagged far behind. The situation was made even more acute by the cutting off of materials by the recent coal strike, and it was expected that some time would have to elapse before the slack could be taken up in the back orders for coal tar.

Creosote—Reliable sources in the industry estimated that the 1947 consumption of pentachlorophenol was 20,000,000 pounds, although from other quarters certain feelings were expressed that this figure might be excessive. Consumption would still probably be far ahead of the 5,289,843 pounds used in 1946 and the 279,881 pounds consumed in the previous year.

Domestic production of this item was still at high levels, and added to that were recent heavy imports from England. The shipments from abroad resulted in a glutted market in this country, with the result that competition among sellers to unload their goods caused some producers to drop prices. Most quotations still stood at 21½c. per gallon, although the competition among sellers was responsible for pushing about 40 percent of the sales down to a price of 19½c.

Cresol—The synthetic resin and plasticizer industries were experiencing somewhat lessened demands in recent weeks and as a result were in the market for less of this material. Production, however, was not at high enough levels to satisfy the trade and a pinch was still being felt for the item. About the only benefit that cresol producers obtained from the lessened demand was the willingness of their customers to wait for delivery instead of requesting that orders be filled immediately.

Cresylic Acid—There was still a considerable demand for this product last week, and while producers were doing all they could to satisfy it, they were falling sadly behind. There were large backlogs of orders on hand, and even if the situation were to ease up, it was expected that it would take some time before these orders could be filled. Imports of the material helped the situation to some extent, but since the shipments of the item into this country were far below the levels established in the pre-war years, they could not be counted on to bring the relief that the industry needed. Some users, notably the manufacturers of synthetic resins, plasticizers and disinfectants, were not pressing producers for immediate deliveries, as they had done in the past, but they were still willing to take all of the material that they could find.

Naphthalene—Although many items in the coaltar industry were reported to be easing, there was still no let-up in the demand for naphthalene of the crude types last week. Demand for dyestuffs was expected to be down somewhat under last year's demand, but this was found to have little effect on the still heavy demand for crude naphthalene. Recently there had also been a decrease in the demand for plastics and plasticizers, but this seemed to have no effect on the overall demand for phthalic anhydride.

Refined naphthalene this year was in less demand than it was a year ago. Requests for the material were off somewhat this year because the prolonged cold weather had held back the demand for mothballs and flakes and when the demand did come about, the industry ran into the situation it always encounters when the season starts late—those persons who customarily buy mothballs and flakes to protect their clothes do it at the same time each year or, if they delay in doing it, do not do it at all.

Imported last week were some 3,008 bags of naphthalene from Antwerp.

Phenol—Consumers last week were not so insistent for immediate deliveries of this product, but that did not mean that the demand had lessened by any great degree, especially when examined against the tight supply situation. There was some easing in demand from chemical intermediate manufacturers for phenol used in the manufacture of such products as orthochloro and parachloro phenols, and some other phenolic intermediates. Decreased operations among the manufacturers of plastics had also caused some falling off in demand from the synthetic resin industry

Pyridine—Prices were firm and unchanged for this item during the period under review. Supplies of the refined material were still tight, but the denaturing grades were free as to availability. Inquiries regarding this product were re-

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 8 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,123,850
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	29,101,800
Benzol	gals.	3,667,300
Coaltar	gals.	13,601,700
Creosote oil	gals.	757,120
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,798,160
Phenol	lbs.	212,940
Toluol	gals.	733,460
Xylol	gals.	165,620

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ported to have become more numerous in recent weeks.

Solvent Naphtha—Prices remained firm for this item during the period under review, and there were no significant changes in the supply and demand picture. Some sections of the protective coatings industry were demanding less, but not enough to cause any easing in the general picture.

Toluol—A more comfortable situation in overall supplies was apparent, but the availability of this material still could not be called easy. Prices were firm at their previously established levels.

Xylol—A somewhat lessened demand from the industrial finishing industry was responsible for a slightly easier supply situation last week, but in general the material was still tight. Prices were unchanged during the period under review.

Dyes

Dyestuff manufacturers were holding prices firm at levels which have been maintained over recent months. Operations of the dye industry were this year expected to fall somewhat under the unprecedented level of sales and production of last year. Meanwhile, following the seasonal pattern that usually prevails in the dyestuffs industry, the volume of business in the second quarter was expected to fall below that of the first quarter. There was reported an increased availability of numerous dyestuff intermediates with deliveries generally more prompt, although many items remained tight such as the intermediates derived from naphthalene.

Intermediates

Acid, Cleve's Mixed—This dyestuffs intermediate was in strong demand and the market position was essentially one of tight supplies. Prices ranged from 61c. to 65c. per pound.

Acid, Fumaric—Firm prices prevailed in this market at levels unchanged from that of recent months. Limited quantities were available at prices ranging from 27c. to 38c. per pound in small lots.

Acid, Gamma—This chemical intermediate used in the manufacture of dyestuffs was selling last week under price quotations ranging from $1.03 to $1.20 per pound. Supplies were under strong demand and availability was limited.

Acid, H—A firm price of 50c. per pound prevailed in this market with supplies tight and under strong demand.

Acid, J—Prices ranged on this sulphonic dyestuff intermediate from $2.42 to $2.64 per pound with strong demand from dye manufacturers. Supplies were short due primarily to the naphthalene shortage and limited production.

Acid, L—This 1-naphthol-5-sulphonic acid moved under pressure of strong demand from the dyestuffs industry at quotations ranging from 73c. to 95c. per pound. Supplies were described as tight.

Acid, Laurents—Characteristic of naphthalene derivatives, this market remained tight last week, with price quotations ranging from 70c. to 80c. per pound.

Acid, Neville and Winthers—Prices on this item were still being quoted in the range of 76c. to 80c. per pound. Demand was reported as active against limited and tight supplies.

Acid, Maleic—This item moved in small volume and was accordingly quite stable in price with small lots quoted at 26c. to 30c. per pound depending upon the quantity purchased.

Acid Malic—Increased use of the aircraft type zinc chromate primer as a result of a renewed airforce program was expected to stimulate demand for this item where it is used as a stabilizer. Prices, meanwhile were firm and unchanged at 47c. per pound.

Acid, S—Shortages of this material were evident as dyestuffs manufacturers showed strong demand and purchasing interest in the limited quantities available. Price quotations ranged from $2.54 to $2.75 per pound.

Alphanaphthol—Due primarily to the naphthalene shortage, this item was in short supply creating a tight market which showed a quoted price spread last week of 63c. to 70c. per pound.

Alphanaphthylamine—This material was in strong demand against limited supply at closely quoted prices of 38¼c. to 38¾c. per pound. The tight market position which this material has held over several months was not expected to ease in the near future.

Anilin—Supplies of anilin were reported to be in good balance with demand, and production was under a somewhat less pressure due to reduced operations of the dyestuffs industry. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Anthraquinone—The market on this material remained in its usual tight sup-

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ply position in a firm market with prices holding at 70c. per pound.

Betanaphthylamine—The overall supply position on this item was one of continued shortage. Prices were currently quoted in the range of 62c. to 70c. per pound.

4-chloro-2-toluidine—This material used in making Red KB base maintained the price structure of $1.38 per pound which has been in effect over recent months in this firm market.

Dianisidine—This chemical intermediate was reportedly in good demand in a firm market where current quotations stood at $1.54 per pound.

Diethylanilin—The price quotations on this item were undisturbed from levels maintained over recent months, despite the advancing costs on anilin. Supplies were not critical.

Dimethylanilin—The spread of price quotations on this item which was in strong demand for organic syntheses, ranged from 21c. to 25¾c. per pound. Demand was good, and the supply was short due primarily to the methanol shortage. The weighted average of quotations were at the higher level.

Dinitrobenzene — The availability of this material was reported as in reasonable balance with demand, since none of the raw materials entering into its manufacture were critical. Producers were said to be selling all that they could make, however, and the prime bottleneck was in the scheduling of equipment. Prices ranged from 16c. to 21¾c. per pound.

Dinitrochlorobenzene — This material was reported to have eased in supply significantly in recent weeks as a result of lessened demand from the organic chemical industry. Prices ranged from 14c. to 17c. per pound and were expected to hold this range indefinitely.

Dinitrophenol—This chemical intermediate was reported to be in good demand and in moderately good supply. Prices were quoted ranging from 22c. to 26¾c. per pound.

Maleic Anhydride—This chemical was still critically short last week, and in view of the very heavy potential usage and demand for the product, was expected to remain in short supply for a long time. Increased production was becoming effective in the market through the operation of new production facilities. More new plants were on the verge of getting into production, while others were still in the process of construction. One of the new units in operation, however, was confined to filling partially the needs of the producer as an intermediate in his own products, while another new unit was engaged in producing material for sale. The operators of these new units, despite considerable previous experience, were finding the usual chemical engineering problem of having to take out the "bugs" before standard quality material could be economically produced; a problem common to all segments of the chemical industry.

Beta-Oxynaphthoic Acid Production Described

A process for the manufacture of beta-oxynaphthoic acid is described in a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. The process involves three carboxylations and three naphthol distillations in alternate series. The report was prepared by A. Stanley Fromholz, director of chemical engineering, American Cyanamid Company, following an investigation of the process at the I. G. Farbenindustrie plant, Offenbach, Germany.

Mimeographed copies of the report (PB-85157; "Process for the Manufacture of Beta-Oxynaphthoic Acid," eleven pages) sell for 50 cents. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Du Pont Jackson Lab Patent Head Retires

Dr. Paul W. Carleton, head of the patent division of the Jackson laboratory of the organic chemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has retired after twenty-nine years with the company.

Dr. Carleton's initial work at Jackson laboratory was in the basic colors division where he engaged in research and development on the processes for basic dyes and intermediates, and vat dyes. He transferred to the patent division at the laboratory in 1938 and became head of it in 1941.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The price picture in petroleum derivatives exhibited no substantial change during the week. Some further adjustments in tank wagon postings were effected and a July 1 advance for tetraethyl lead compounds was announced.

Petroleum toluol and xylol were still comfortable last week, as demand, particularly from the furniture and protective coatings industries, was sub-normal. Meanwhile, a recently-constructed plant in the Toledo area was said to be about ready to begin commercial distribution of aromatic solvents. Some aliphatic-aromatic blends were still in good supply, although the majority of these products continued short, as did higher boiling range aromatics. Listings were steady.

Tightening of aliphatic stocks continued. The situation was attributed to the current preference of petroleum derivative makers to increase gasoline production at the expense of aliphatic output because of the higher profit margin on the former. Demand, meanwhile, remained sluggish. Lighter fractions continued comfortable.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—With producers of petroleum products continuing to show preference for gasoline production because of higher profit margins, aliphatic materials were none too plentiful during the week. This solvent was still being supplied in adequate amounts last week, but makers emphasized that the situation was far from comfortable. Meanwhile, buying interest was still sluggish. Prices were stable at 14c. per gallon, tanks, on the East Coast and 10⅝c. to 12c. in group 3.

Protective Coatings Solvents—A producer of aromatics indicated that a recently-completed plant in the Toledo area was about ready to begin commercial distribution of petroleum toluol and xylol. Elsewhere in the market, the supply situation was still reported comfortable. The easement was attributed to relaxation of demand, particularly from the furniture and protective coatings industries, rather than to any increased production. Sporadic transportation difficulties were still current in some areas during the week, although most shipments were reported to be going out on schedule. The price structure was firm at 28c. to 30c. per gallon, tanks, the range representing quotations of both coaltar and petroleum derivative manufacturers.

Listings on higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends continued unchanged. Supply-wise, certain grades of blends were still reported to be readily available, although the majority of materials of this type continued tight. Higher boiling range aromatics were said to be similarly short, with some products entirely unavailable.

The aliphatic supply picture remained one of limited stocks all along the line. The tightening in the market was attributed to the current tendency of petroleum derivative makers to increase gasoline production at the expense of aliphatic output. As a result, lacquer diluent, which had been more or less free for some weeks, was in less ample supply during the period under review. Buying interest was still slow. Quotations were steady at 16c. per gallon, tanks, in the East, and 12¼c. to 13c. in group 3.

One producer of a heavy grade of mineral spirits, who for past months had been ½c. below competitive listings, last week raised the price of that product by that amount to fall into line behind other schedules. At the same time, the Chicago tankwagon price of mineral spirits was listed at 19.4c. per gallon. Otherwise the price structure was unchanged, with a listing of 14c. per gallon, tanks, uniformly prevalent in the East and a market range of 10¼c. to 11½c. continuing in group 3. Supplies were still very short, with at least one maker still reporting inability to keep pace with current requirements of regular customers. In the main, however, demand was definitely off from previously-expected levels.

Stoddard solvent quotations were similarly firm in all areas. In group 3, the material still commanded a price range of 11c. to 11¾c. per gallon, tanks, while in the East listings were uniform at 14c. Limited stocks were also the rule in this section, as buying interest was still sluggish.

Tankwagon prices on V. M. & P. naphtha in Chicago and Detroit during the week were listed at 20.4c. and 22.1c. per gallon, respectively. Otherwise, the structure was steady, with schedules calling for 15c. per gallon in the East and 11¼c. to 12c. in group 3. Despite the slowness of demand, supplies continued scarce.

Rubber Solvents—The limitation of aliphatic production produced a comparable effect on the supply situation of this solvent last week, as makers continued to describe the market as too tight for comfort. Demand, meanwhile, showed no improvement over reduced levels of previous weeks. Listings were firm at 15c. per gallon in the East and 11c. to 11¾c. per gallon in group 3.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles.—Excellent demand and short supplies continued to be reported for solvents and diluents. Prices were steady. Stoddard solvent and petroleum spirits, 50 to 199 gallons, 19.2c.

Lighter Fractions

Liquefied petroleum gases continued in relatively comfortable supply, although propane was expected to show some evidence of tightening within the next six weeks. Butane was generally expected to retain its present supply position until, at least, the first week of September. Other lighter fractions were also in good supply. The price structure was constant during the week. Butane and propane both remained at 6.7c. per gallon. Heptane commanded 12½c. to 13½c. per gallon, while hexane was listed at 13½c. to 14½c. per gallon. Pentane continued at 10½c. to 11½c. All the above prices represent quotations of group 3 producers.

Los Angeles.—Propane and butane were moving steadily in this area last week. Supplies were very short. Propane was quoted at 6.8c. per gallon, f.o.b. Ventura, Cal. Butane was named at 7.3c., ex-tax, that city.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The Bureau of Mines estimates that consumption and export of domestic crude petroleum in May, 1948, will total 5,483,000 barrels daily. The forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 80,000,000 barrels, total crude runs to stills of 5,510,000 barrels per day, and a gasoline yield from crude of 40.3 percent. The Bureau also states that according to the actual data for January and February, now available, indications are that supply and consumption of all oils during the first quarter approximated estimates published in the March forecast. Meanwhile, the Office of International Trade announces that an export quota of 13,949,000 barrels of petroleum products has been established for the second quarter of 1948.

Fuel Oil—California quotations on heavy fuel oil last week ranged from $2.10 to $2.20 per barrel. No. 2, straw furnace oil, at the same time, was quoted at 9c. to 10c. per gallon in group 3.

Tetraethyl Lead—Following the recent advance of 5.498c. per pound by one maker of this product, the other source in the market last week announced an increase of about 10 percent, effective July 1. The increase was attributed to rising costs for raw materials, manufacturing and transportation. The new price for this producer's grade of motor fuel mix will be approximately 33.8c. per pound, while the anti-knock compound for aviation gasoline will be slightly under 37.2c. per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 1 totaled 223,159,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 221,652,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,507,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,044,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 463,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks totaled 7,081,000 barrels, an increase of 245,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn, dextrin, 5c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 5c. per 100 lbs.
sugar, tanners, 6c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
375.5	375.5	375.7	311.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Fractional price advances in corn dextrin, corn starch and tanners corn sugar because of higher freight rates were insignificant and did not change the price index last week. Pricewise, the sizing materials market remained on a steady basis, though business continued moderate and spasmodic. Improved demand was reported for corn starch and the call for dextrin was unabated against former orders as deliveries were still behind schedules. Supplies of potato starch were materially smaller, owing to reduced production in Maine. Prospects were reported unfavorable for summer production of this starch in the East, because of late potato planting in the South and because of inclement weather. Reports from Idaho indicated that summer program was uncertain and depended upon the government action as to supplying early potatoes to grinders. Some improvement in inquiry for new crop tapioca flour was reported for shipment from Brazil, though business so far has been limited.

Tanners interest in tanning materials replacements were reported slow last week as a result of smaller tanning operations which have been reduced 25 to 30 percent by the high cost of hides and skins, and the prospect of lower shoe production.

April shipments of rayon yarn and staple amounted to 89,500,000 pounds, slightly below March deliveries but 14 percent above those of April, 1947, according to Rayon Organon, statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau. Total shipments in the first four months of this year totaled 352,700,000 pounds, a 16 percent increase over the corresponding months of last year.

Shipments of filament yarn last month totaled 67,200,000 pounds, or 12 percent more than in April, 1947. By yarn types, 44,600,000 pounds were viscose cupra and 22,600,000 pounds were acetate. Rayon staple and tow shipments in April totaled 22,300,000 pounds, 22 percent more than the corresponding month last year. Viscose staple amounted to 14,900,000 pounds and acetate staple, 7,400,000 pounds.

Chemicals

Aluminum, Acetate—Steady demand continued to keep supplies low. Prices were without change and well maintained.

Bichromates — Active demand against contracts continued to feature this market. Production was sold up for the second quarter, and was readily absorbed by users. Export inquiry was good, but shipments were reported light owing to the high cost of resale material.

Soda, Acetate—This material continued in tight supply. Demand was fairly active and with supplies scarce, prices were firmly held at former levels.

Sulphonated Oils—Firmer tone of tallow has stiffened sulphonated grades. Prices were well held at the recent decline. Lower prices for castor oil were reflected in sulphonated grades. Sulphonated 50 percent was quoted at 12c. to 12½c. and 75 percent at 20c. to 20½c. per pound, as to quantity and seller.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg—Conditions remained steady, although trading was reported as fair, and chiefly for prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady. Edible was held at $2.65 to $2.70 per pound, on the spot for less carlots, with carlots quoted at $2.60 for May delivery. Offerings for June forward were reported light. Scarcity of technical kept this grade firm. Demand was good and prices ranged from $1.55 to $1.60 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Egg production was estimated at 6,304,000,000 for April, compared with 6,314,000,000 April last year, by the Department of Agriculture. Production for January-April inclusive was indicated at 21,458,000,000 against 21,835,000,000 for the same period in 1947. The 1937-46 average is 18,636,000,000.

Estimates place the egg surplus equivalent to 2,000,000 cases of shell eggs for shipment abroad during the next fifteen months ending June 30, 1949, according to the Department of Agriculture. This is the equivalent of 20,000,000 pounds of dried eggs and 75,000,000 pounds of frozen eggs, officials stated. Officials warned, however, that the United States has not been approached for the purchase of any eggs under the European Recovery Program. The figure merely represents the department's idea on how heavily shipments could go if needed by the Economic Cooperation Administration. The department currently holds 49,000,000 pounds of frozen eggs and will buy dried eggs under the current price support program if it is required to maintain an average farm price of 35c. per dozen.

Albumin, Blood — Available supplies were steadily reduced, owing to the stoppage of production by the strikes at packinghouse plants, which entered the second month. Makers have some material at warehouses which have kept consumers supplied to date. Prices were unchanged and entirely nominal.

Corn Sugar—Prices were increased 6c. per 100 pounds, because of higher freight rates. Tanners chipped was quoted at $6.59 per 100 pounds, paper bags, barrels at $6.64, carlots, New York delivery.

Dextrin, Corn—As a result of increased freight rates, quotations were raised 5c. per 100 pounds. Trading was active, with production sold ahead. Gum was quoted at $8.69 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots New York delivery, canary, $8.43; dark, $8.53 and white, $8.28, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Egg, Yolk—Demand was reported moderate and mainly for actual requirements. Market was steady at 97c. to $1.05 per pound, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—Consuming demand was confined to small lots for spot delivery. Prices were unchanged and well held, reflecting the firmness at primary centers. Shipments were nominal at 7¾c. per pound, carlots exdock and spot stocks ranged from 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Starch, Corn—Improved inquiry was reported and a good volume of new business was booked for prompt delivery. Withdrawals against former orders also were in better request. Prices were advanced 5c. per 100 pounds, following the boost of freight rates. Pearl was quoted at $7.01 per 100 pounds paper bags, New York delivery and powdered, $7.12, carlots, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply was further reduced 1,769,000 bushels to 5,636,000 bushels for the week ended May 8, compared with 25,435,000 bushels, a year ago.

Starch, Potato—Business was improved with a good volume reported at 8½c. per pound, bags carlots, New York delivery. Supplies were materially smaller and well held. Stock on the spot were unchanged at 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—This market remained steady, though trading was light. Stocks here were smaller and maintained at former levels. High grades were quoted at 10¼c. to 10½c. per pound, and mediums at 9½c. to 10c., according to quantity. Inquiry for replacements from Brazil was more active, though trading in new crop flour continued slow.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Outside of steady call for delivery against former orders, this market was without new feature. Prices were unchanged.

Divi Divi—While trading was inactive, the market remained steady with the firmness at producing centers. Offers for shipment were reported light and were maintained at former levels. Consuming inquiry slackened during the past fortnight.

Mangrove Bark—Available supplies of bark of exportable thickness for shipment from producing centers were reported limited, with the result that business of late has been held up. Inquiry for replacements was moderate. Quotations for shipment were unchanged and steady.

Myrobalans—Business was slow, as tanners inquiry for replacements was considerably less than a month ago. Offers for shipment were quite liberal. Prices were without change. Recent arrivals were heavy and totaled 7,745 bags at New York for delivery on former contracts.

Quebracho Extract—Quietness prevailed

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

in this market. Tanners continued to show little interest in replacements from the Argentine at current levels. Offers of extract from Brazil slightly below the Argentine material also were reported attracting little buying interest.

Valonia—While shipments were maintained at current quotations at primary centers, consumers interest was reported slow during the past week. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Wattle—Demand was reported centered in the extract, but trading was restricted owing to limited offerings. Production was said to be sold ahead and was scheduled to cease during July and August when the plants will be shut down. Prices were firm. Bark was inactive and well held.

Cohoe Fashions Gift For U.K. Scientists

A gavel, sounding block and box, hand fashioned from a charred beam of the bombed-out Guildhall, London, have been made by Dr. Wallace P. Cohoe, president of the Chemists' Club of New York, as a good will token from American chemists to their fellow scientists of Great Britain.

The gift will be presented to the Society of Chemical Industry, London, by the American section of the society, of which Dr. Cohoe is past chairman. The presentation will be made at the society's general meeting in Edinburgh, Scotland, on July 1, by Dr. Carroll A. Hochwalt, of Dayton, Ohio, vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company and a member of the American section.

Dr. Cohoe, a chemical consultant, made the gavel, sounding block and box from a beam section sent to him by Dr. Leslie H. Lampitt, of London, president of the society. The gift is being taken to London by Dr. T. W. Jones, editor and manager of the society's publications, who came to the United States to attend the recent national meeting of the American Chemical Society in Chicago.

Trade Briefs

Valley Carbon Company is building a new factory building at 18,653 Parthenia street, Van Nuys, Calif.

West End Chemical Company, West End, Calif., is erecting twenty wood carbonizing towers at its plant.

Textile Technology Institute has added to its staff James H. Bellingham to work in the mechnical engineering division.

Buckley Whitlatch has joined the staff of the Institute of Textile Technology as a member of the division of mechanical engineering.

Dr. Karl Folkers, director of organic and biochemical research in the research and development division of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., has been elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences.

N.Y. Textile Chemists Elect Dorn Chairman

The New York Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists elected Charles W. Dorn, chief chemist of the J. C. Penney Company, New York, as chairman of the section at a meeting held May 7 at the Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, N. J.

Other officers elected were:—vice-chairman, Paul J. Luck of the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company; secretary, Norman A. Johnson of the Howes Publishing Company; and treasurer, John H. Hennessey of General Dyestuff Corporation, New York.

A technical discussion on the dyeing of woolen fibers and fabrics with vat colors was presented by G. T. Hug of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Mr. Hug disclosed research and development work which departed from the old practice of using dye baths of mild alkalinity and a protective agent such as glue to prevent damage to the wool.

Many vat dyes such as anthraquinone dyes of which color index 1106, Indanthrene RS type is an example, have very poor affinity for wool, Mr. Hug stated, and showed how this difficulty could be overcome by modifying the dying procedure.

This could be done by following either the reduced method or the pigment method of applying vat dyes. Performance of vat dyes on wool, comparable to performance on cotton, was illustrated by Mr. Hug. The process in using the reduced method involves reducing the dye with caustic soda and sodium hydrosulphite in approximately one-tenth the volume of the dye bath. Dyeing is carried out in a bath which is gradually brought to a maximum temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit to which salt is added on the up heat. At the end of the dying period sodium bicarbonate is added to reduce caustic alkalinity. Soda ash is formed which is readily washed out of the cloth.

It is to be noted that this system does away with the old protective agent, and increases the alkalinity, yet it is claimed that no harm is done to the fibers. After the addition of the sodium bicarbonate, the material is oxidized with sodium perborate. The pigment method which follows the same fundamental procedure is preferred for dying wool/viscose fabrics, Mr. Hug stated. He pointed out that the selection of the proper dyes and good temperature control for proper leveling are very important to successful operation.

Duplan Corp. Offers Fiberglas, Nylon Data

A new technical bulletin giving facts about many fiberglas and nylon fabrics for industrial uses has been issued by the industrial division of the Duplan Corporation, New York. The bulletin is planned for use by design engineers and purchasing agents, and includes tables which show thickness, weight, breaking strength, width, construction, and many other technical facts for a large number of standard weaves of Duplan fiberglas and nylon fabrics. Copies of the bulletin are available on request to the company.

Cerf Joins Brunsene Co.

The Brunsene Company, producer of artificial leathers and coated fabrics, East Cambridge, Mass., has added Julian Cerf to its sales staff. Mr. Cerf was formerly president of the Plasticote Fabrics Corporation, but has retired from the manufacturing field and will now make his headquarters at 267 Fifth avenue, New York.

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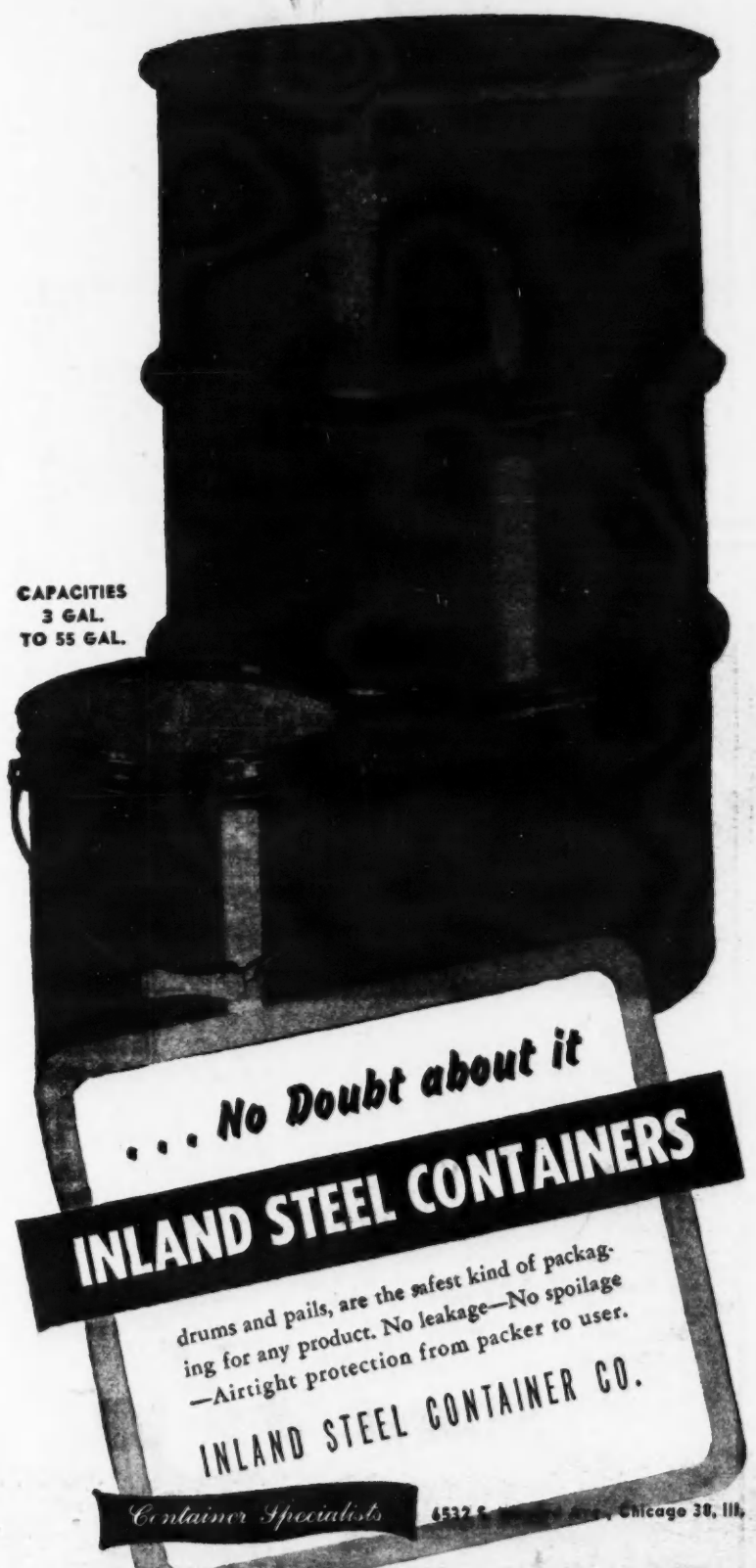
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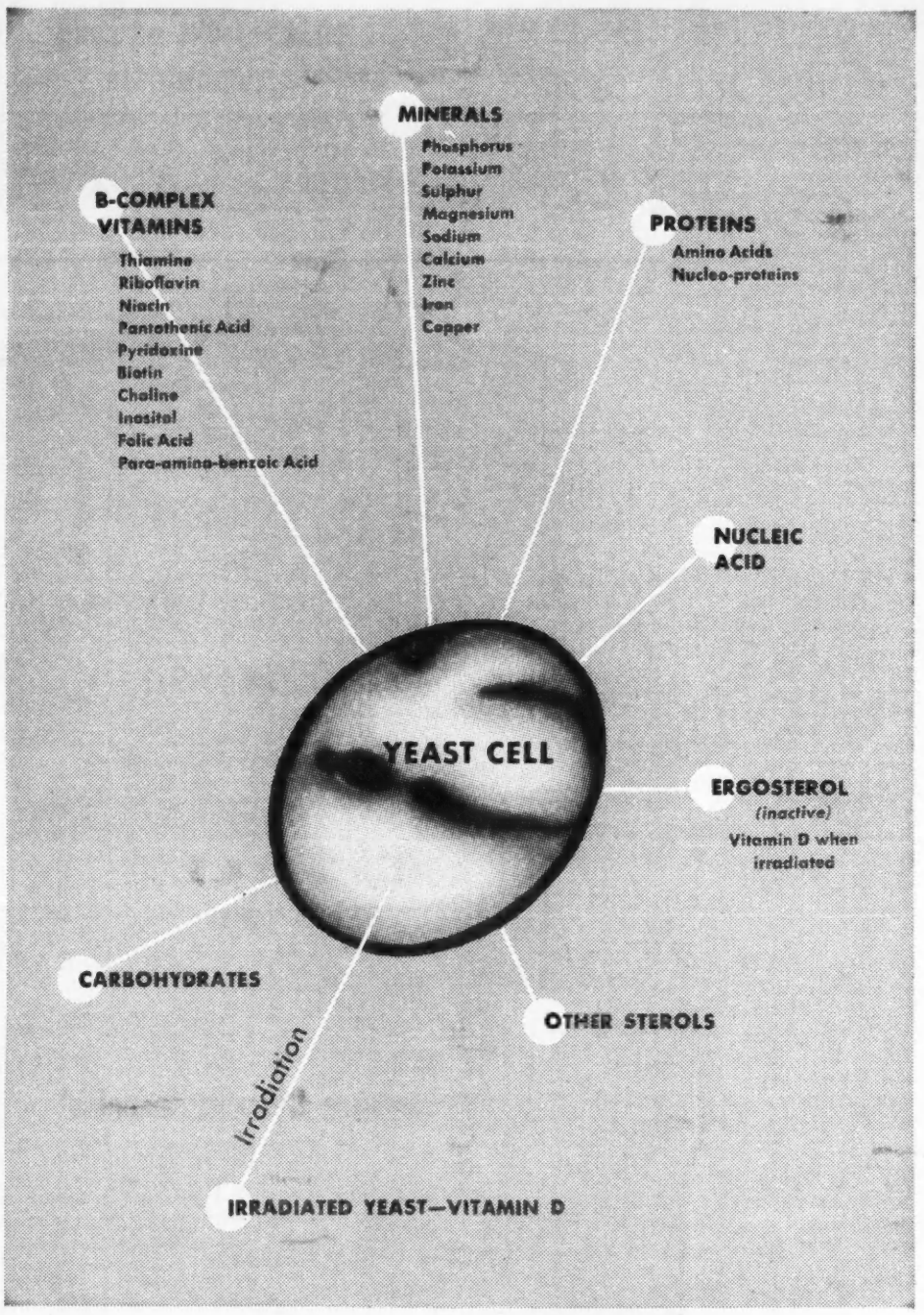

a natural food rich in B complex vitamins and in high quality proteins

Discoveries through the years have established yeast as one of the best sources of not one, but many, nutritive factors: proteins—the amino acids usually considered essential for growth and tissue repair and maintenance; the entire B-complex group of vitamins.

A recent report* reviews some of these findings:

"Before the first World War and throughout its duration, the major interest in yeast centered on its protein content. This had been shown to be as high as 40 to 50 per cent and of a highly digestible nature. Shortly before the war, discoveries were made pointing to the presence in yeast of growth-stimulating and disease-preventive and curative substances, later to be designated as accessory food substances or vitamins."

"...Many studies were made of yeast as a carrier of the B-complex groups of vitamins, particularly thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, pantothenic acid, and pyridoxine. Likewise, yeast has been studied as a protein food, rich in the amino acids essential to the proper nutrition of both man and animal. These studies have established yeast as a food material of considerable potential importance."

Constant research is going on, and in time, even more nutritive factors may be found in yeast.

Standard Brands Incorporated has three generations of practical yeast manufacturing experience, supplemented by extensive modern facilities for production and research. It is especially qualified to supply yeast and yeast derivatives to the food trades. Outstanding research and excellent manufacturing give assurance of uniformly high quality in Standard Brands products.

We invite your inquiries.

*"Brewer's Yeast in Human and Livestock Nutrition" by C. C. Prouty, State College of Washington.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Advancing prices on menthol were in a slight measure countered by a further recession in quicksilver quotations, but the net influence on the market index was on the up side, with the result that it reached 253.0, a rise of 0.5 point. This level was most nearly approached September 22, 1947, when the number was 252.9.

Other price developments included higher quotations on nicotinic acid and argols, and a lowering of the market on cocoa butter, ethyl acetate, quicksilver and riboflavin.

Demand in the market as a whole was not exceptionally active though the call shifted little from the total volume of trade in the past fortnight or so. Basically, most prices were steady and it may be said that numerous items showed a deal of strength throughout the period.

Codliver oil was one of these. It mattered not into which market one might venture: prices were strong everywhere because of underproduction of new crop oil and an unshrinking demand especially in Europe where fats of all kinds were short. Processing codliver oil for edible purposes has rendered the short crop even more influential than otherwise it might be.

Speculation accounted for the strength prevalent in menthol but importers as a whole were still not convinced that the strength is more than temporary. Prices are above a legitimate position posed on availability of material and apparent consuming need. Saponification and soaplye glycerins were stronger. Methanol strength traced to the need for large quantities and the lack of stocks to meet all current demands.

Recent price declines in alcohol found reflection in the lower schedule on ethyl acetate. Cocoa butter showed a lower production cost and competition forced the market down once more. Light demand encouraged more competition in quicksilver but the decline failed to find reflection in the schedule on mercurials. Butyl acetate and alcohol were steadier following the price reduction in the previous week.

Aectaldehyde—On the surface, the market appeared to be calm under the steady flow of new business to the producers whose output continued to reach substantial figures. The outlook for business continuing at a satisfactory volume was said to be good. Prices remained under complete stabilization in the absence of price competition.

Acetanilide—Jobbing activity was very good and longer term committments accounted for the steady absorption of production to a point where surplus stocks in the hands of the producers remained definitely conservative in size. Undertones anent prices were firm.

Acetone—Basically, the article continued firmly priced and steadily subject to substantial demand that accounted for the well maintained position of the article throughout the past week. Competition between producers was negligible so far as prices were concerned.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—The generally firm position of practically all basic raw materials required in the manufacture of this item contributed strength to its market position. Added elements of strength were to be found in the excellent consumption of the material to a point where unsold stock were distinctly conservative.

Acid, Benzoic—No unsettlement appeared likely to develop in the supply or price of this material. Consumer requirements flowed at relatively high levels and producer stocks were still kept to conservative size by the steady absorption of factory output. Undertones were steady to firm in all aspects of the market.

Acid, Cacodylic—Trade was jobbing in size but about equaled in volume the call commonly met in the market over a considerable period of time. Competition was comparatively inert throughout the past week.

Acid, Camphoric—No major supply of natural material was available since but little natural camphor has been imported since the end of the war. Synthetic merchandise was in good supply. All prices continued to be reported as very firm in the few quarters offering.

Acid, Gallic—Trading, though routine in character, was equal to the normal withdrawals for consumer account and, hence, the general market position of this article continued to be firm in all its aspects.

Acid, Gluconic—Demand was routine. Excellent supply enabled buyers to purchase in quantities close to nearby requirements. Sellers reported production costs to be well maintained and, hence, their prices to consumers were under complete stabilization.

Acid, Hydriodic—Stability in price has been undisturbed for a long period of time and since the basic raw material is still in similar position, producers of the acid expect no change in the nearby future. Demand was strictly routine but also was normal in size.

Acid, Nicotinic—In the closing hours of the previous week, prices on this material were advanced $1, thus reversing the price trend that, for some time past, had been downward. The new quotation of $7 per kilo was said to be very steady and to be based on the current cost of manufacture.

Acid, Pyrogallic—Trade was normal. Deliveries were on a reasonably prompt basis and contributed to the steadiness governing prices for some time past. Supply was equal to the current requirements of users.

Acid, Salicylic—Stocks were still on the tight side and a similar situation still prevailed in all products derived from this acid. Undertones were those of strength usually common to a market undersupplied with stocks and the subject of excellent demand.

Acid, Tannic—Consumer needs reached an excellent total and the continued movement of substantial quantities into consumption vie with firm raw material and production costs to maintain quotations in substantial strength throughout the past week.

Agar—Demand was not overly brisk last week. Most orders were relatively small but there was a fair amount of such requests in the market, sufficiently so to hold prices to a very steady position throughout the past week. No arrivals from the source have been reported in recent weeks.

Alcohol—Demand was reported well maintained and present conditions seemed to suggest that current quotations would be well maintained during the immediate future. During the nine months from July, 1947 through March, 1948, production of undenatured alcohol reached a total of 247,375,031 gallons, which was an increase of 73,907,922 gallons over production during the corresponding nine months in 1946-1947. Withdrawals of tax paid alcohol in the period 1947-1948 totaled 30,160,695 gallons, a decrease of 10,881,165 gallons from the corresponding 1946-1947 period total. Withdrawals of tax free alcohol totaled 232,422,588 gallons, a decrease of 30,782,463 gallons from the total in the corresponding 1946-1947 period. Combined withdrawals of tax paid and tax free alcohol were 262,583,283 gallons in the 1947-1948 nine month period, a drop of 40,663,628 gallons from the combined total in 1946-1947.

Operations during July-March, 1947-1948, in denatured alcohol were as follows:—Completely denatured alcohol, production, 32,312,165 gallons, an increase of 2,181,643 gallons over the corresponding period in 1946-1947; withdrawals, 32,277,428 gallons, a gain of 2,204,124 gallons over the corresponding period, 1946-1947; specially denatured alcohol production, 11,933,207 gallons, up 62,948 gallons from the 1946-1947 period total; withdrawals, 112,290,932 gallons, a decrease of 7,642,210 gallons from withdrawals in July-March, 1946-1947.

Aminopyrene—No superior reserve supply of this article existed and the tight situation was more than sufficient reason for the firm maintenance of producers'

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acid, nicotinic, $1 per kilo.
Argols, $1 per 100 kilos.
Menthol, 20c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, 11c. per lb.
Ethyl acetate, 2c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $1 per flask.
Riboflavin, USP, $25 per kilo.
95%, $23.75 per kilo.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
253.0	252.5	254.9	253.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

ALKALOIDS

GLUCOSIDES — DRUG EXTRACTIVES

1917

ACONITINE
AGARICIN
ARECOLINE
ASPARAGIN
ASPIDOSPERMINE
ATROPINE
BERBERINE
BRUCINE
CHRYSAROBIN
COLCHICINE
DIGITALIN
EMETINE
EPHEDRINE
ESCULIN
ESERINE
HOMATROPINE
HYDRASTINE
HYOSCINE
HYOSCYAMINE
LOBELINE
OUABAIN
PHYSOSTIGMINE
PICROTOXIN
PILOCARPINE
QUASSIN
RUTIN
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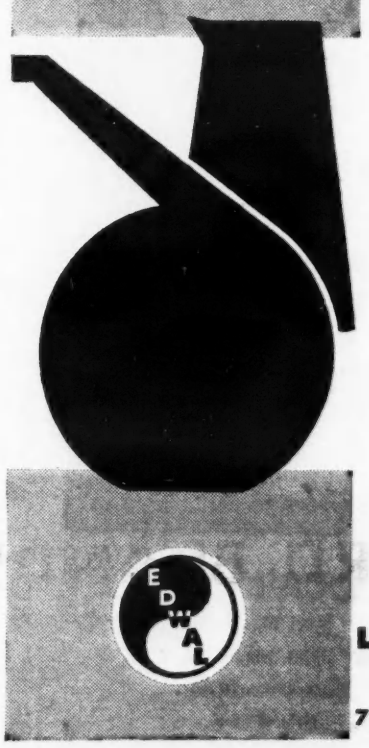

Ethyl Iodide C. P. and technical

Props: Colorless liquid; 95% boiling range, 70-72°C., specific gravity, 25°/25°, 1.91.

Uses: Introduction of the ethyl group in organic synthesis; medicinal.

•

Sodium Cyanate, technical

Props: White crystals; purity 94.5% minimum; moisture 0.5% maximum; impurities, traces of sodium cyanide, sodium chloride, and sodium carbonate; soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether.

Uses: Organic syntheses, e.g. preparation of ureas and semicarbazides; component of baths for heat treating steel.

•

Paraphenylenediamine, photo and distilled

Props: Fine crystals ranging from water-white to light purple (superficial atmospheric oxidation to dark purple); melting range 137-141°C; low ash; slightly soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and water at 20°C, very soluble in hot water.

Uses: Photographic developing agent, dyestuff intermediate.

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Amyl Acetate — Absence of more than moderate supply and presence of a persistent, well maintained and actively pressing demand for prompt delivery production kept prices strong throughout the past week. The article made from fusel oil was especially tight.

Antipyrene — This article was wanted far more than it was available. Production has not coped with requirements for a long period of time and during that time demand has not dwindled in the least. A market of strong undertones prevailed throughout the past week.

Argols—The market has strengthened moderately since the recent decline and the best of spot advice was that during the past week, the replacement market on this material were best quoted at $19 to $20 per 100 kilos, 100 percent purity.

Atropine—Business has changed little since the previous mention of this material. The call has been steady at relatively unchanged totals, according to buyer, and the price position has responded with firmness to the movement into consuming channels. Production cost appeared to be well stabilized.

Butyl Acetate, Alcohol—Since the reduction in prices on normal fermentation material in the previous week, no further development came to the quotations of suppliers. The market settled down to the more favorable position for manufacturing consumers and a substantial amount of merchandise moved into consuming channels during the past week.

Caffeine—Demand has shown moderate gain along lines of the seasonal requirements that are apt to develop about this time in most years. Supply was not too plentiful but some quarters said it had a better prospect at this time. Much will depend upon how soon the production of synthetic material in commercial quantities can be effected in this country. Most of the current call was for the alkaloid.

Camphor — Movement of synthetic material of technical description was reported to be very good and in keeping with normal expectations. Apparently, the price position of both technical and USP material has become relatively stable. Raw material has shown a fair degree of price stability of late, changes in quotations being of a minor sort and, of late, usually in the direction of buyers' favor. Natural camphor was still only a word in the dictionary; the Chinese and Japanese appear to be successful only in keeping the merchandise at home—so far as the United States is concerned.

Castor Oil—No further decline in oil prices was announced but the market was relatively dull and under the influence of an excellent supply of the article in a slow market, conditions seemed to be favorable for consumer operations. There seemed to be little chance of selling the recently offered Belgian Congo oil on this market.

Arrivals of castor beans totaled 12,730 bags, or 1,909,500 pounds, comparing with 6,712 bags, or 1,006,800 pounds in the previous week and 10,825 bags, or 1,623,750 pounds in the corresponding week of 1947.

Total arrivals this year since January 1 became 537,232 bags, or 80,584,800 pounds, against 693,411 bags, or 104,011,650 pounds in the corresponding period a year ago.

Ethyl Acetate—Following the downward trend recently current in the alcohol market, quotations on this material were reduced 2c. last week to establish a new market, as follows:—85 to 88 percent, tanks, 16c. per pound; drums, carlots, 17½c.; less than carlots, 18½c.; 95 to 98 percent, tanks, 16½c.; drums, carlots, 18c.; less than carlots, 19c.; 99 percent, tanks, 16¾c.; drums, carlots, 18¼c.; less than carlots, 19¼c.

Cocoa Butter—Betterment in supply obtained at a lowering of costs has permitted suppliers of this article in bulk to reduce quotations to the basis 78c. to 79c. per pound.

Codliver Oil—Further unfolding of the strong international situation in this vitamin oil was awaited. Underproduction in Norway has been accompanied by overdevelopment of demand, especially for European account and the whole has been reflected in a steadily strengthening price position for this oil in whatever market. The strength has been communicated to Icelandic production and certainly no weakness has been found in the product of Newfoundland.

Much of current demand in this market is to provide for the large needs of the next major seasons for consumption —Fall and Winter. Substantial quantities of oil have been reported arriving in United States ports but much of it had been earmarked for ownership prior to the docking of the marine carriers. Importers will count it a good job accomplished if they can prevent spot prices from going higher as the season advances.

Glycerin—Soaplye and saponification glycerin had a tendency to strengthen further and in some measure refiners appeared willing to pay slightly higher prices to get prompt delivery material. But the recovery of glycerin by soapmakers has shown contraction that parallels the cutback in soap production and the smaller supply of crude and saponification material has developed a quite natural tendency toward stronger price position. The soap situation recently led two soapmakers to reduce quotations, the drop being about 6 percent, according to report, with soap sales down 30 to 40 percent from a year ago. This cutback in production and lowering of producer quotations on soap led to soapmakers reducing the price of cake soap by 1c. per pound. On the other hand, announcement to the latter affect was accompanied by the announcement of a 2c. advance in the price of shortening produced for cooking purposes and sold by the soapmakers, this rise being attributed to the

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higher cost of vegetable oils used to make margarin.

Demand for refined and grades of glycerin other than crude and saponification was reported to be excellent and creative of continued price stability in such materials.

Menthol—From a position in which rising prices appeared to be out of joint with the presence of substantial stocks and the absence of much demand, this article last week worked into more precisely strong position under the influence of some speculative approach to the market. Quotations rose to $8.60 to $8.70 per pound and unless the pressure be ended, the rise was expected to continue. However, late last week there were still those who were disposed to believe that the present upward trend would prove a flash in the pan. Meanwhile, the market in Brazil showed strength.

Mercurials—Apparent weakness in the market prices on raw material has not found reflection in the mercury derivatives to this writing. Though mercury was lowered again last week. Mercurials no longer appear to be sensitive to the price movements in quicksilver but in an earlier time a $5 rise or fall in the price of metal promptly brought about a completely new price schedule on the derived products.

Methyl Acetone—Prices for synthetic material freight allowed in the East were reported at 52c. per pound in tanks; drums, carlots, 61½c.; less than carlots, 65c.

Milk Powder—The market was steady but dealers showed some reserve though sales slowed down some because of uncertainties connected with deliveries. Latest purchases by the Department of Agriculture included 252,000 pounds of spray process powder at 14c. per pound for May delivery from Minnesota and Wiscontin. There remain 2,278,000 pounds to be bought. Also, 1,520,000 pounds of roller process were bought at 13½c., with 1,872,950 pounds remaining to be covered.

Milk Sugar—While production of all types of this article in March were lower than a year ago, the margin of decline for both crude and refined material, technical grade, was less sharp than in February, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which has released statistical data for the first quarter as follows:—

Production

	Pounds	
	1948	1947
Crude	4,428,000	5,535,000
Refined, technical	675,000	1,095,000
USP	2,779,000	4,317,000

Stocks

	Pounds	
	1948	1947
Crude	1,709,000	786,000
Refined, technical	436,000	278,000
USP	676,000	781,000

March production of crude was 1,810,000 pounds, a decrease of 14 percent from the March, 1947, output at 5,535,000 pounds. March production of refined, technical, totaled 316,000 pounds, a decrease of 13 percent from the 362,000 pounds produced in March, 1947. Production of USP was 996,000 pounds, a drop of 34 percent from the March, 1947, total of 4,317,000 pounds.

Procaine—Demand continued to be very active. Large quantities are being used by manufacturers of procaine penicillin and the result has been that supply has become somewhat tight without actual scarcity arising. Prices had a firm position, the result of the excellence of current consumption.

Quinidine—The Office of Domestic Commerce and the Office of Materials Distribution have been consolidated as the ODC. Hence, order M-131 as amended to clarify the requirements for reporting stocks of quinidine when applying for allocations of government-owned supplies was administered by ODC instead of OMD as heretofore. Extension of control of cinchona and quinidine from government-owned stocks is expected to be requested of Congress.

Riboflavin—Late in the previous week prices on this material were reduced $25 per kilo, establishing $125 per kilo as the price of USP merchandise. No change was made immediately in the price of the 95 percent material, but it was reduced last week to $118.75 per kilo.

Talamini Joins Haviland

Ann Haviland, perfume manufacturer, New York, has appointed Leo V. Talamini executive vice-president in charge of sales. Formerly he was with Prince Matchabelli, Inc., as an executive vice-president.

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Brazil Revises Import License Requirements

The government of Brazil has issued new regulations freeing a list of products from import license requirements. Among the products on the list are pharmaceuticals, lard and certain other foodstuffs. The foodstuffs included on the list are also exempted from the 5 percent exchange remittance tax. Small commercial samples not requiring exchange are also exempted.

Import licensing priority is to be on the same basis as previously in effect for exchange priority; that is, there will be two categories for imports—category one for those considered to be essential articles, and category four for all other articles. Import licenses will be valid for a period of 150 days and will be subject to extension. When deemed necessary, imports of certain products will be licensed on the basis of quotas to be established.

All commodities exported require an export license. The period of validity of export licenses is also 150 days. Under the regulations, restrictions on exports may not be imposed until the quantities consumed or industrialized exceed by 7 percent those quantities consumed or industrialized during the previous year.

Rassweiler Named Chairman Of New York ACS Section

Dr. Clifford F. Rassweiler, vice-president for research and development of the Johns-Manville Corporation, has been elected chairman of the New York section of the American Chemical Society. He will take office on July 1, succeeding Prof. Hans Thacher Clarke of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

Dr. Robert M. Burns, chemical director of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, was named chairman-elect of the section, and Prof. Edward J. Durham of New York University, and H. Burton Lowe, executive vice-president and treasurer of the Reinhold Publishing Corporation, were re-elected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Dr. Rassweiler, who was made director of research and development of Johns-Manville in 1941, and vice-president the following year, directed the concern's extensive wartime research activities. Prior to joining the company in 1941, he was for nine years director of the Philadelphia paint and varnish laboratory of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., with which he became associated in 1924 as a chemist at its Wilmington, Del., experimental station. He served there until 1927, when he went to the Philadelphia laboratory.

Schering Corp. Creates 4 New Research Awards

Schering Corporation, manufacturer of endocrine products, Bloomfield, N. J., has announced four additional grants to medical institutions. A fellowship for continued studies on the enzyme hyaluronidase has been renewed at Cornell University; a new fellowship in the endocrinology of geriatrics has been established at Western Reserve University hospitals; a third grant is for continued studies of gold therapy supplemented by androgens and estrogens at Philadelphia General Hospitals, and new anti-spasmodics will be studied at Jefferson Medical School.

J.P. Diedoff Opens N.Y. Brokerage Office

John P. Diedoff, former purchasing agent for McKesson & Robbins, Inc., has opened offices at 99 Hudson street, New York, as a broker in the purchase and sale of crude drugs, chemicals and related articles.

Dolcin Corp. Advances Two

The board of directors of the Dolcin Corporation, drug manufacturer, New York, has elected J. B. Brown vice-president and general manager, and William P. Morrison vice-president in charge of sales.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Philip I. Bowman, vice-president of Bristol Laboratories, Inc., has been elected a director of the Lincoln National Bank & Trust Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

Ellis H. Robison, vice-president and treasurer of John L. Thompson Sons & Co., drug wholesaler, Troy, N. Y., **has been elected a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.**

Coca-Cola Elects Goodloe Secretary

John D. Goodloe, recently chairman of the board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has been elected secretary of the Coca-Cola Company. Stockholders at the annual meeting re-elected C. H. Candler, W. C. D'Arcy, S. C. Dobbs, J. N. Goddard, E. W. Stetson, and R. W. Woodruff as directors for a further term of three years.

Air Parcel Post Service To Germany Limited

The Office of the Postmaster, New York, has announced the inauguration of air parcel post service to all zones of Germany, but the service is limited to gift parcels. Parcels are limited to one a week by or on behalf of each sender, must not exceed twenty-two pounds in weight, and may not contain penicillin, streptomycin, perfume, and cosmetics, among other items.

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O'Hara Bill Believed

—Continued from page 5

cialized experience, it would not be equally desirable to place matters of investigation and prosecuting in the hands of district attorneys without specialized experience.

"The present act provides the public and respondents with a more complete trial of the facts than the courts can supply and affords all of the legal protection which the proposed bill offers. This would be true even if crowded court dockets would permit as expeditious trials."

FTC Procedure Reviewed

Mr. Wooden reviewed the procedure which investigators go through in investigating complaints and denied flatly that "there is anything remotely warranted" in a charge of Dean Roscoe Pound that investigators are sent out "to gather up a vast amount of gossip and hearsay" as a basis for the commission's action.

After quoting a number of court decisions in which it was admitted that the FTC has more technical knowledge and experience in dealing with the complexities of business than most courts, Mr. Wooden said that enactment of the O'Hara bill would be "comparable to proposing that the government in its never-ending struggle against its strongest, most wily and resourceful antagonists, should cut off one of its own arms just after the reach, the power, and the dexterity of that arm have been dramatically demonstrated.

"This bill is based on the major premise that Congress has made a serious mistake in setting up an agency and committing to it the regulation of commerce among the states by a commingling of investigating, prosecuting and deciding functions; that provision for judicial review of its decisions is not adequate protection against abuse and that the only remedy is to dismember the agency by cutting off its power of initial decision and scattering that function among the eighty-five Federal district courts and 190 district judges.

"Without attempting a comprehensive analysis and defense of the administrative process in its larger aspects, there are some phases of the matter which deserve careful consideration in connection with this bill. In the first place, it should be recognized that it has never been and will never be possible to divide governmental powers in general neatly and cleanly between the legislative, executive and judicial branches of our Federal system.

"In the next place, neither Congress, the President nor the courts have put into practice the abstract doctrine of a separation of powers such as inspires this bill. In the third place, an administrative agency like the commission has within itself a system of checks and balances which are a safeguard against absorption of the comingled functions committed to the commission into the hands of one man and his followers."

Fair Trial Assured

Speaking in support of the bill, Mr. Hoge said that the measure proposes nothing more than that all people accused of violating the Federal Trade Commission Act may be assured the right of a fair and impartial trial in the properly constituted courts. He said that there was nothing in Section 5 of the FTC act, which is amended by the bill, that justifies the privileged position it holds. False and misleading advertisements and other forms of unfair competition are simply actions for deceit, fraud, cheating—cases of the nature which have been tried in courts since courts were first established, he stated.

Mr. Hoge also attacked commission arguments that the Administrative Procedures act has corrected most of the complaints against the commission. This act, he said, is not designed to correct beyond some incidental applicability the evils in the FTC procedure. The basic concern of the act is that of administrative rule making, regulation promulgation, rate making, license granting, standards formulating, and so forth, he said, but it does not strike at the central source of trouble, which is the combination of adjudicating and the prosecuting functions.

"The Commission procedure for the trial of cases before it, some of them insubstantial in nature," Mr. Hoge stated, "is a luxuary that only the wealthy can afford. It is impossible for a small business man or a small corporation to stand the gaff of one of these proceedings. The respondent must be a large corporation with unlimited resources in order to see one of them through. The only disposition open to the small business man is to settle with the commission on its terms or to go out of business."

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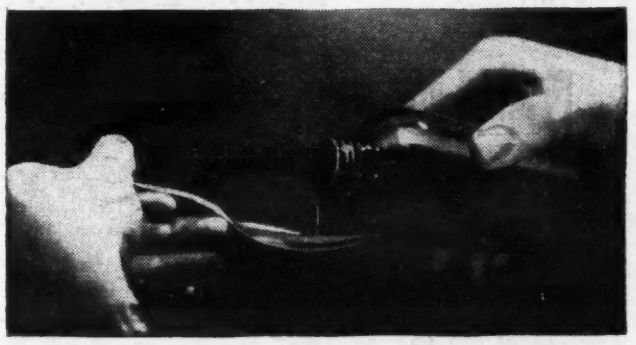

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Chlorine-Caustic Soda Production Divorce Seen

It may now be possible to produce chlorine economically by non-electrolytic processes, Prof. H. F. Johnstone of the University of Illinois on May 12 told a regional meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at Cleveland.

Discussing the desirability of divorcing the manufacture of chlorine and caustic soda, Prof. Johnstone declared that it is the general belief that the market for chlorine will continue to expand even beyond the peak of the war effort.

Among the processes described by the speaker was the recently revealed German process which utilizes a molten salt mixture as catalyst and recovers the chlorine by absorption in sulphur monochloride.

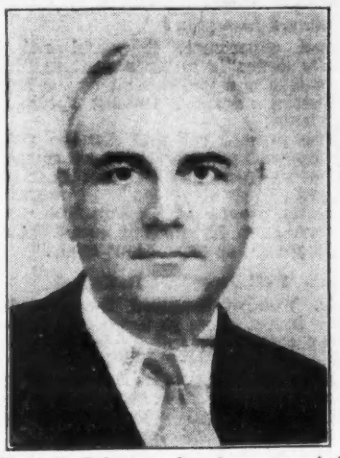
W. J. O'Brien, vice-president of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, told the meeting that the titanium pigment industry is rapidly becoming one of the major industries of the nation because of the expanding use of the pigment in important everyday products. Demand for titanium dioxide, he said, has increased to such proportions that an acute shortage has developed in the country. Mr. O'Brien reviewed the common uses of titanium and described processes used to manufacture the pigments.

J. M. Weiss, of John M. Weiss & Co., New York, declared that the day of expansion of the organic chemical industry based on coke oven naphthalene and benzene has reached the twilight stage. He also said that further substantial growth depends on new sources of supply. Mr. Weiss added that the use of coke ovens in the production of domestic gas has been static or declining over the past two decades so that the really important source of supplies depends on steel.

Mid West Abrasive Co. Names Jones Vice-President

Mid West Abrasive Company, Detroit and Owosso, Mich., has appointed Saunders P. Jones vice-president. Mr. Jones was one of the founders and a former president of the Jones Dabney Company, varnish and lacquer manufacturer, Louisville, Ky.

Joins Smith, Kline & French



Kurt A. Solmssen has been appointed to the newly-created post of executive assistant to the president of Smith, Kline & French Inter-American Corporation, Philadelphia. Mr. Solmssen, who recently severed a connection with the Securities and Exchange Commission, was formerly associated with the Synvar Corporation and the Wilmington Chemical Corporation, both of Wilmington, Del.

Trade Briefs

Merck Fellowship Board of the National Research Council has awarded ten fellowships for the 1948-49 academic year. The fellowships are available under a $100,000 fund established in 1946 by Merck & Co.

Edward J. Carroll, director of economic research for Sharp & Dohme, Inc., spoke on methods of increasing drug store profits in the future at a recent meeting of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association in Savannah.

Lederle Laboratories division of American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., has developed "Tri-Immunol" for use in immunizing infants and children against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough.

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Heads Gilpin Company

James W. Roberts has been elected president of the Henry B. Gilpin Company, wholesale druggist, Baltimore, Md., Washington, and Norfolk, Va. Mr. Roberts joined the Gilpin Company as a salesman in 1919, was appointed sales manager in 1921, and was named first vice-president, member of the board of directors, and general manager of the Norfolk office in 1934.

Menthol Crystals Exports From Brazil Reported

Exports of menthol crystals from Brazil in 1947 totaled 313,500 kilograms, compared with 351,956 kilograms in the preceding year and 475,326 kilograms in 1945, according to a recent report. The report states that from 1944 through 1947 more than 70 percent of all menthol exported from Brazil was shipped to the United States. Estimated stocks of menthol crystals in Brazil at the end of 1947 were approximately 150,000 kilograms.

A breakdown of the export figures for 1947 shows that 154,545 kilograms went to the United States; 80,535 kilograms to the United Kingdom; 13,980 kilograms to France; 8,086 kilograms to Argentina; 7,451 kilograms to India; 4,220 kilograms to Sweden; 3,929 kilograms to Czechoslovakia, and lesser quantities to other European and Latin American countries.

Breon Starts Production At New Bile Acids Plant

George A. Breon & Co., Kansas City, Mo., has commenced full production of the bile acids facilities at Rensselaer, N. Y., recently acquired from Winthrop-Stearns, Ind. New equipment has been installed in the building, and George Lann has been transferred from the company's Kansas City plant to take charge of production.

Production capacity at the new facility is nearly double that of the Kansas City plant, and it is now producing keto cholanic acid, dehydrocholic acid and sodium delydrocholate, in addition to desoxycholic acid.

FDA Reorganizes

—Continued from page 3

sponsible for training programs in the field service. His aim will be to make the field organization more fluid, as he is given the authority to send investigators from any area of the country to any particular trouble spot.

The director of litigation will be responsible for preparation of individual cases for court action. While the function of decisions to take court action in specific cases will remain with the commissioner, the director will participate in those decisions and will be finally responsible for all preparation of litigation. The general counsel's office in the Federal Security Agency will still have the final say on whether cases shall be taken to trial, but the new setup is expected to make for a closer relationship between the FDA and the Office of General Counsel.

Dr. Dunbar emphasized that although the New York, Chicago and San Francisco headquarters are being abolished the action will not lessen the protection being afforded the public because the sixteen field stations will carry on as usual with the exception that they will now report directly to Washington instead of to a district headquarters.

TEST PAPERS

Litmus Paper — Red, Blue and Neutral; Congo Red Paper; Lead Acetate Paper; Methyl Orange Paper; Methyl Red Paper; Phenolphthalein Paper and Potassium Iodide Starch Paper. Special Papers made to order.

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Sanitary Supply Ass'n Elects Peck President

The National Sanitary Supply Association elected Leo G. Peck president at its recent annual meeting in Chicago. Mr. Peck is vice-president of the Peck's Products Company, St. Louis, Mo. Other officers elected at the meeting were:—

Vice-president, Carl B. Lien, president, Lien Chemical Company, Chicago; treasurer, Don Peatee, Mellecroft Company, Toledo, Ohio, and secretary of the board, Martin J. Peters, Moore Brothers Company, New York. Regional vice-presidents named were:—Jack Gantz, Empire Brush Works, Port Chester, N. Y., for the east; Gus Mierson, Mierson Products Company, San Francisco, for the west; Charles Bushart, U-San-O Corporation, St. Louis, for the central states, and Erwin Zaban, Zep Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga., for the south.

New directors elected at the meeting were:—Jules Lovinger, Lovinger Disinfectant Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; E. H. Paull, United Janitor Supply Company, Seattle, Wash.; Robert Cooley, White Mop Wringer Company, Fultonville, N. Y.; Henry Quick, Multi-Clean Corporation, St. Paul, Minn., and Henry Hunter, Paint Warehouse & Chemical Company, San Antonio, Tex.

Paul-Lewis Laboratories Elects Three New Officers

Dr. R. B. Oesting has been elected a vice-president of the Paul-Lewis Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee. He will continue as director of research, a post he held since joining the company in 1945. G. W. Holz, comptroller of the laboratories, has been elected treasurer, and Harry V. Meissner, legal counsel, becomes secretary. P. L. Bajus and P. Halmbacher have been reelected president and vice-president, respectively.

Reade Issues Histamine Brochure

Reade Manufacturing Company, pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturer, Jersey City, N. J., has published a brochure describing the pharmacological actions, therapeutic uses and properties and specifications of histamine and the histamine salts it produces. The brochure is the first of a series the company plans to issue describing its products. Copies may be obtained from the pharmaceutical division, Reade Manufacturing Company, 135 Hoboken avenue, Jersey City 2, N. J.

Cincinnati ACS Section Sponsors Publications List

The Cincinnati section of the American Chemical Society is sponsoring the publication of a union list of scientific and technical periodicals in the libraries of greater Cincinnati. The book lists the holdings of fifty-eight public and industrial libraries and is claimed to be the first complete summary of the medical and pharmaceutical periodical holdings of the area. It is priced at $2.50, and inquiries should be addressed to Dr. R. E. Oesper, department of chemistry, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 21, Ohio.

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3. Borden's also maintains its own research staff in connection with the procurement and development of its vitamin products.

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30 bbls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Oregon, Le Havre
28 dms, Ciba Co, Pierre Victory, Rotterdam
30 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Mount Rogers, Genoa
ANISE SEED—143 bgs, Dickmann, Wright & Pugh, Mount Rogers, Naples
ANNATTO—100 bgs, S S Jean, Ciudad Trujillo
ARSENIC POWDER—81 bbls, Cia Minera Asarco, Cape Chalmers, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—810 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Robin Gray, Lourenco Marques
700 bgs, Philip Carey Mfg Co, Robin Gray, Lourenco Marques
BEESWAX—47 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Paula Dan, Valparaiso
20 bgs, Machado & Co, Jean, Puerto Plata
10 bgs, Machado & Co, Jean, Sanchez
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Exton, Calcutta
100 bgs, Exton, Calcutta
CACHAZA—26 bgs, U S Industrial Chemical Co, Jean, Ciudad Trujillo
CARAWAY SEED—250 bgs, R J Spitz Co, Coral Sea, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Joel Sieder Export Co, Coral Sea, Rotterdam
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Inc, Coral Sea, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Saginaw Victory, Antwerp
CARNAUBA WAX—140 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Inc, Loide Sao Domingos, Salvador
CASSIA—285 pkgs, Arnhold & Co, Courser, Hongkong
252 bls, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Courser, Hongkong
100 bls, Art G Dunn Co, Courser, Hongkong
180 bls, S L Jones, Courser, Hongkong
50 rolls, C T Wilson Co, Courser, Hongkong
CASTOR BEANS—6,780 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Sao Domingos, Santos
5,950 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Sao Domingos, Salvador
CELERYSEED—270 bgs, Virchand Panachand Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
CHARCOAL—1,000 bgs, G E Nixon Co, Exton, Colombo
CHROME ORE—7,319,365 lbs, Mutual Chemical Co, Robin Gray, Lourenco Marques
1,120,785 lbs, Frank Samuel & Co, Robin Gray, Lourenco Marques
CINNAMON QUILL—10 bls, Holland Colombo Trd Co, Exton, Colombo
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COCONUT OIL—487 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Courser, Manila
280 tons, Mount Rogers, Shanghai
COLCHICUM SEED—10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Mount Rogers, Genoa
63 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling Co, Courser, Manila
126 bgs, O G Innes Co, Courser, Manila
63 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Courser, Manila
COPAL GUM—63 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling Co, Courser, Manila
63 bgs, Courser, Manila
130 bgs, S Winterbourne Co, Courser, Manila
DAMMAR GUM—210 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Inc, Tweedbank, Singapore
210 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Mount Rogers, Singapore
560 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Mount Rogers, Singapore
DEXTRIN—473 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
DIVI-DIVI—1,222 serroons, M E Schoen Corp, Jean, Ciudad Trujillo
2,237 serroons, Machado Trading Co, Jean, Puerto Plata
957 serroons, Curacao Trading Co, Jean, Puerto Plata
DRUGS, CRUDE—30 pkgs, S B Penick Co, Exton, Calcutta
EBONITE DUST—179 bgs, H Muehlstein Co, American Veteran, London
ESSENTIAL OILS—5 dms, Bush Aromatics, Inc, Mount Rogers, Marseilles
2 cs, Bartrand Freres Co, Mount Rogers, Marseilles
EUCALYPTUS OIL—18 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Onward, Melbourne
2 dms, Commercial Bank of Australia, Onward, Melbourne
FLEASEED—200 bgs, T M Duche Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
448 bgs, Parke Davis Corp, Mount Rogers,, Bombay
FUEL OIL—90,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Bolivar, Aruba
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GINGER—12 cs, F L Mayne Co, Courser, Hongkong
GINGER ROOT—500 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, American Veteran, London
GLUESTOCK—149 bls, Cape Chalmers, Tampico
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, F W Berk & Co, Exton, Colombo
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Exton, Colombo
821 bgs, J Dixon Crucible Co, Exton, Colombo
GYPSUM—1,623 tons, Newark Plastic Co, Oddvar, Walton
HERBS, MEDICINAL—91 bls, R J Prentiss Co, Mount Rogers, Leghorn
IRISH MOSS—1,400 bls, J E Bernard & Co, American Veteran, Bremen
380 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
KARAYA GUM—666 bgs, Jacques Wolf Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
266 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
74 bgs, Wm Allison Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
308 bgs, S B Penick Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
61 bgs, Max Van Pels, Mount Rogers, Bombay
266 bgs, J H Reed Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
200 bgs, T M Duche Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
KIREELAC—400 bgs, Exton, Calcutta
KORDOFAN GUM—130 bls, S B Penick Co, Coral Sea, Rotterdam
250 bls, Wm M Allison Co, Coral Sea, Rotterdam
LEMONGRASS OIL—1 dm, Orbis Products Co, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
LIQUIDAMBAR—7 dms, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
LOCUST BEAN GUM—800 bgs, Stein, Hall Co, Coral Sea, Antwerp
MACE—20 cs, Jacob Raphael & Son, Tweedbank, Penang
MAGNESITE—2,994 bgs, L C Golwynne Chemical Corp, Exton, Madras
455 bgs, Exton, Madras
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—4 cks, American Veteran, London
MANGROVE BARK—480 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Exton, Madras
MEDICINAL ROOTS—10 bls, Biddle Sawyer Corp, American Flyer, Le Havre
MENTHOL CRYSTALS—50 cs, Volkart Bros Co, Grenanger, Santos
MICA—45 cs, National City Bank, American Veteran, London
300 cs, E Garneau, Exton, Calcutta
317 cs, D C Reddy, Exton, Calcutta
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100 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Exton, Calcutta
50 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Exton, Calcutta
50 cs, Exton, Calcutta
75 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, Exton, Madras
169 cs, Exton, Madras
156 cs, William Brand Co, Exton, Madras
MUCUGE GUM—166 bgs, L A Dreyfus Co, Loide Sao Domingos, Salvador
MYROBALANS—666 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Exton, Bombay
400 bgs, River Plate Import-Export Co, Exton, Bombay
NAPTHALENE—508 bgs, Chematar, Inc, Coral Sea, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—160 cs, Parisi Bros, Mount Rogers, Genoa
100 cs, G Schafani, Mount Rogers, Genoa
2 cs, American Express Co, Mount Rogers, Leghorn
PAPAIN—639 cs, Chas L Huisking Co, Robin Gray, Tanga
8 cs, S B Penick Co, Mount Rogers, Colombo
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Danubia Transport Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI LEAVES—80 bls, LoCurto & Funk, Tweedbank, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—2,240 bgs, Catz American Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Noordam, Rotterdam
160 bgs, Walter L Willmer Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
117 bgs, Pierre Victory, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Lespi Trading Co, Hoffalize, Antwerp
30 bgs, Wm M Allison, Coral Sea, Rotterdam
236 bgs, Brown Bros-Harrimann Co, Coral Sea, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Exton, Cochin
15 bgs, Mitchel Beck Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
WHITE—70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Noordam, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—105,801 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Lundys Lane, Caripito
122,948 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Sacona, Puerto La Cruz
119,549 bbls, Imperial Oil Co, Ltd, Imperial Toronto, Puerto La Cruz
105,214 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Reading, Caripito
88,941 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Sirehav, Cartagena
POPPYSEED—200 bgs, Noordam, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Saginaw Victory, Antwerp
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 cs, Allaire, Woodward Co, Robin Gray, Mombassa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—12,626 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Grenanger, Buenos Aires
SABADILLA—104 bgs, Wessel, Duval Co, Santa Eliana, La Guaira
SANDALWOOD—3 cs, S Stern, Henry & Co, American Flyer, Le Havre
1 cs, David Schokoinik & Son, Mount Rogers, Bombay
SHARKLIVER OIL—2 dms, Bank of California, Onward, Melbourne
SEEDLAC—950 bgs, Exton, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—500 bgs, William S Scarlett, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
SHELLAC—25 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, American Flyer, Hamburg
100 bgs, Bingham & Co, Exton, Calcutta
400 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Exton, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, Wm Diehl Co, Exton, Calcutta
900 bgs, Exton, Calcutta
TALC—2,500 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Co, Avranches, Bordeaux
750 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie Co, Avranches, Bordeaux
2,000 bgs, Salomon Bros, Avranches, Bordeaux
TANKAGE, LIVER—505 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Grenanger, La Plata
TARTAR, CREAM—100 bbls, F H Taussig Co, Mount Rogers, Genoa
TEASEED OIL—407 dms, Arnhold & Co, Courser, Hongkong
TOLU BALSAM—10 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard Co, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
1 dm, W R Grace & Co, Cape Cumberland, Cristobal
17 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Sarpedon, Fort Liberte
TRAGASOL GUM—100 bgs, Innis, Speiden Co, Mount Rogers, Genoa
50 bgs, T M Duche Co, Mount Rogers, Genoa
125 bgs, Stein, Hall Co, Mount Rogers, Genoa
100 bgs, Wm Allison Co, Mount Rogers, Genoa
TUNG OIL—200 tons, Murray Oil Prod Co, Courser, Shanghai
TUNGSTEN, FERRO—320 cs, Philipp Bros, Courser, Hongkong
TURMERIC—240 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Mount Rogers, Cochin
VEGETABLE GUM—1 bg, Mount Rogers, Genoa
UREA—667 bgs, United Sterling Corp, Pierre Victory, Rotterdam
WATTLE BARK—1,114 bls, Vermilye Corp, Robin Gray, Durban
EXTRACT—2,158 bgs, Vermilye Corp, Robin Gray, Durban
1,097 bgs, Vermilye Corp, Robin Gray, Mombassa
WHITING—2,400 bgs, Nicholas Weitzner, Pierre Victory, Rotterdam
2,100 bgs, Nicholas Weitzner, Houffalize, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—800 bgs, Philipp Bros, Courser, Hongkong

Baltimore

CHROME ORE—5,603,175 lbs, American Metal Co, Robin Gray, Lourenco Marques
1,130,412 lbs, Sussex Trading Corp, Robin Gray, Lourenco Marques
PEPPER, BLACK—189 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Pierre Victory, Rotterdam
243 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Pierre Victory, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Pierre Victory, Rotterdam
POTASH MURIATE—3,181 tons, French Potash Import Co, Matelot Becuwe, Antwerp
WATTLE EXTRACT—5,273 bgs, Vermilye Corp, Robin Gray, Durban

Boston

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,362 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Robin Gray, Lourenco Marques
NAPHTHALENE—2,500 bgs, Falick Products Co, Saginaw Victory, Antwerp
TANKAGE, LIVER—504 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Grenanger, La Plata

Norfolk

WATTLE BARK—3,010 bls, Hammond & Carpenter Corp, Robin Gray, Durban

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—4,000 bgs, Keasby & Mattison Co, Robin Gray, Lourenco Marques
1,000 bgs, Ehret Magnesia Mfg Co, Robin Gray, Lourenco Marques
CRESYLIC ACID—185 dms, John Faunce, Inc, American Flyer, London
WATTLE EXTRACT—2,460 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Robin Gray, Durban

San Francisco

CASSIA—100 bls, H M Newhall Co, Bougainville, Hongkong
153 bls, S L James & Co, Bougainville, Hongkong
CANARY SEED—796 bgs, Bank of New So Wales, Barranduna, Freemantle
CINNAMON—121 bls, W R Grace & Co, Rotti, Colombo
10 bls, Wm Clark & Co, Rotti, Colombo
COPRA—648 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bougainville, Zamboanga
546 tons, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Bougainville, Zamboanga
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Rotti, Jimenez
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Capitol Victory, Tocloban
1,000 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Capitol Victory, Pulupandan
500 tons, Capitol Victory, Dipolog
300 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Capitol Victory, Dipolog
COTTON LINTERS—353 bls, New England Waste Co, Rotti, Karachi
FUEL OIL—1 crate, Bahrein Petroleum Co, Ltd, Rotti, Bahrein
MANIOC MEAL—4,000 bgs, Morningstar Nichols, Inc, Falkanger, Recife
PEPPER, WHITE—70 bgs, Bougainville, Singapore
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,010 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Falkanger, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—175 bgs, H M Newhall Co, Sea Serpent, Hongkong
TUNG OIL—295 tons, National City Bank, Sea Serpent, Hongkong
VARNISH GUM—80 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Sea Serpent, Manila
ZINC OXIDE—19 dms, Industrial Mineral Metal Corp, Barranduna, Fremantle

For the Bookshelf

SPI Handbook. xxx+451 pages. New York: Society of the Plastics Industry.

This handbook of the plastics industry comes out of more than five years of planning and four years of compiling in an endeavor of some 300 technicians of the industry to provide a convenient reference to the progress of experience in plastics engineering. It has a large necessary role in today's technology, and it measures well up to the demands thereof. Naturally, it is full of pictures and charts and definitions and tables; for its area is a new one that has rapidly expanded.

A handbook is a handbook. It is best presented to potential consulters by means of an outline of what it offers. This one offers many things in ten chapters, the major titles of which are (1) Classification of Plastics Molding Materials, (2) Molding and Forming Plastics Parts, (3) Design of Molded Articles, (4) Design Standards for Inserts—Their Application in Plastics Parts, (5) Standards for Tolerances on Molded Plastics Parts, (6) Cementing and Assembling of Plastics, (7) Testing Plastics Parts, (8) Mold Design and Recommended Steels, (9) Machining and Finishing Plastics Parts, (10) Laminated Products and their Fabrication—(I) Laminated Thermosetting Products Standards, (II) Recommended Practice for Fabricating Laminated Plastics. In addition, there is an index covering more than twenty pages.

More than 600 producing and fabricating firms in the plastics industry contributed to the handbook out of their experience. Contributions were also got from the American Society for Testing Materials and the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. What such collaboration can be expected to produce—that the SPI Handbook is.

Colloid Science—A Symposium. x+208 pages. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Chemical Publishing Company. $6.

Eleven contributors are represented in this guide to speedy, intimate acquaintance with the peculiarly ordered and variously useful branch of physical science which has to do with the colloids. The basic ground was a postgraduate course sponsored by the Department of Colloid Science, Cambridge University, under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Chemistry. The contributors provide understanding knowledge on disperse systems, surfaces and interfaces, the various phases and layers which have to do with colloids, and tie on helpful pointers on electrophoresis, fat metabolism, and related topics out of biology and chemistry and physics—biophysics is the accepted term.

Within the limitations of scope and equipment, set out by E. K. Rideal in an introduction, this little book is usefully informative on surface chemistry, particularly on macromolecules, and on emulsions in living biological systems. Its condensations of other phases of colloid knowledge are good for their size. The symposium closes with a learned discourse on the practical topic, Vinyl Polymerization in the Liquid Phase. The index is quite practical, and the bibliographic references are generous.

Refresher Course in Porcelain Enameling. Revised and abridged from A Manual of Porcelain Enameling. 127 pages. Cleveland, Ohio: Enamelist Publishing Company. $1.

The 513-page manual edited by J. E. Hansen, of the Ferro Enamel Corporation, has been boiled down to pocket size. It still covers informatively a dozen aspects of porcelain enameling, from picking a furnace and constructing a shop to the technical, mechanical, and manual processes of practical enameling. There is a very useful chapter on shop troubles.

The Color of Life. By Arthur S. Abbott. xxi+294 pages. New York and London: McGraw-Hill Book Company. $6.

The publisher calls this "an interesting and useful presentation of practically all the known facts and theories about color." For all practical purposes, that designation is practically accurate. The book is designed for general information. It covers that field from advertising to chromotherapy, even going into such biological matters as how come furs and feathers, eyes and eggs, fish and freckles to be colored as they variously are.

Ninety-three experts collaborated with Abbott in the production of this book. They function in all sorts of fields, from paints to penitentiaries, from colorimetry to chinaware, from research to road-building, from drugs to designers. The practical scope of his book is that way, including such useful things as a list of some 400 color names and descriptions. The foundations of color are presented from both stimuli and perceptive sides; the production of dyes and paints and ceramic colors and lithographs is explained. There is a good guide to the use of color in everything from apparel to schoolrooms and in the special fields of such things as statistical records and pest control.

Colored plates add to the enjoyment of this interesting compilation. There is a reference list of more than 80 organizations "more than ordinarily concerned about the development and use of color," including colormakers and colortesters, and their associations, paper and pharmaceutical enterprises and organizations, concerns and groups in the glass, optical, textile, illuminating, motion-picture, and soap fields, and artists. Also there is a list of 220 manufacturers of colors for various industries, plus a long and interesting bibliography and a good index.

Petroleum-from-Coal Lab In Utah Asked in Senate

A bill to set up a petroleum-from-coal research laboratory in Utah has been introduced in the senate by Senator Elbert Thomas, of Utah. The bill, S 2610, was referred to the committee on interior and insular affairs.

The title of the bill provides for establishment and operation of an experiment station in the state of Utah for research on the production, refining, transportation, and use of petroleum natural gas from coal.

Ethyl Corp. Names Holton Head of Industrial Relations

Curtis R. Holton has been appointed director of industrial relations by the Ethyl Corporation, New York. He has operated his own office as industrial relations consultant for the past four years and formerly was personnel director in the St. Louis division of the Kroger Company.

Oakite Offers Booklet

Oakite Products, Inc., New York, has published a new "Service Report" providing data concerning Oakite protective oil, a specialized material designed to furnish rust-protection of metal parts in production, in storage, or while awaiting shipment. Free copies of this report may be obtained from Oakite Products, Inc., 157 Thames street, New York 6.

Baker Heads Humble Oil

H. H. Baker has been elected president of Humble Oil & Refining Company, to succeed H. C. Weiss, who was named chairman of the board. Mr. Weiss has been president since 1937 and Mr. Baker executive vice-president since 1945.

British American Building Refinery

British American Oil Company has started construction of a new $15,000,000 oil refinery at Montreal East, Canada. The plant is expected to be completed within two years and will bring the total crude processing capacity of Montreal East to more than 32,000 barrels daily.

Trade Briefs

Atlantic Refining Company has brought in a new oil well on property owned by Newport Industries in Beauregard Parish, La.

Utah Oil Company, Salt Lake City, plans the construction of a propane deasphalting plant at an estimated cost of $2,500,000.

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AIC Presents Gold Medal to Dr. Thomas

Scientists today are taking a new role in the industrial leadership of America, Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, president of the American Chemical Society and executive vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company, told the silver anniversary dinner meeting of the American Institute of Chemists, held recently in New York.

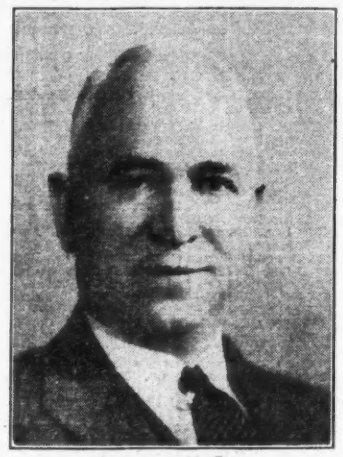
Dr. Thomas, who was presented with the institute's Gold Medal, said that scientists forced into administrative positions because of the complexities of modern industry must acquaint themselves not only with the unchanging laws of chemical reactions but also with the ever-changing aspects of human behavior.

"Modern industry," Dr. Thomas said, "seems to be stepping ahead with seven league boots. The merchandise, the service and the administration of modern business are so scientific and complex that technical training is needed in almost all departments."

This is particularly true, he said, in the chemical, oil, biological, electrical and mechanical industries where men with Ph. D. and medical degrees are serving as executives.

Dr. Thomas asserted that the biggest problem confronting the scientist caught up in the definite trend toward industrial leadership is the perplexing difference that arises out of dealing with people instead of things.

"In the laboratory," he asserted, "the scientist is accustomed to relying upon unchanging scientific laws. In an executive capacity, the scientist finds he is



Lawrence H. Flett

dealing primarily with people who are constantly changing their points of view, who are always striving and who cannot always be depended upon to act or react twice in exactly the same way. He has been accustomed to handling things that can be measured. Now he must deal with things that are unmeasurable."

Stating that the scientist's reputation is built upon work he has completed and that he commands respect on an established record, Dr. Thomas pointed out that an executive's ability undergoes repeated evaluation.

"His reputation may be made or broken at any time by the cooperation he can secure from his human instruments," Dr. Thomas said. "As a scientist he has been accustomed to taking complete credit for work well done. As an executive he must develop the habit of taking no credit at all. He must appear not to be part of the reacting components of a working combination—but merely the catalyst whose presence causes the proper things to happen."

Dr. Foster D. Snell, retiring president of the Institute, presented the medal to Dr. Thomas citing him for his "outstanding work in the development of atomic energy, leadership in research, administrative ability and encouragement of basic research."

Francis J. Curtis, Monsanto vice-president, who has been closely associated with Dr. Thomas, spoke on the career of the medalist.

Lawrence H. Flett, director of the new products division of National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, was elected president of the institute, to succeed Dr. Snell. Dr. Raymond E. Kirk, head of the department of chemistry and dean of the graduate school at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, was elected vice-president.

Dr. Lloyd Van Doren, chemical consultant on patent cases for Watson, Bristol, Johnson & Leavenworth, New York, was reelected secretary, and Dr. Frederick A. Hessel, president of Montclair Research Laboratories, Montclair, N. J., was reelected treasurer.

Drug Trade Raises $300,000 for UJA

The sum of over $300,000 was raised last Wednesday at a testimonial dinner tendered by members of the drugs and cosmetics industries on behalf of the current fund campaign of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York, it was announced by Leonard Block, of the Block Drug Company, who heads the trade group as general chairman of its UJA drive.

Three outstanding leaders shared the spotlight as guests of honor at the dinner, which took place at the Hotel Plaza and was attended by over 150 of their colleagues. They were: Milton Dammann, president of American Safety Razor Corp.; Harold M. Altshul, head of Ketchum & Co., drug manufacturers, and Samuel Rubin, president of the perfume firm of Faberge.

Those present heard Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman, noted rabbi, author and lecturer, make a strongly-worded plea for the American Jewry to "respond with extraordinary generosity to the extraordinary situation that faces our Jewish brethren overseas today. There can be no half-way measure in this campaign."

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Insecticides 1948 Supply Prospects Forecast by USDA

The Department of Agriculture said last Wednesday that the supply of insecticides generally will be sufficient to meet the needs of prospective users this year, although some tight spots may develop in a few cases towards the end of the growing season. The department summed up the supply situation for some of the most commonly used insecticides as follows:—

DDT—Plentiful supply in all forms.

Pyrethrum—Adequate supply.

Rotenone—Plentiful now. May be late season shortages since further imports may arrive too late to meet fully the period of peak demand.

Calcium arsenate—Inventories are low, but no shortage is anticipated because of the expected use of DDT and benzene hexachloride to replace part of the usual demand in protecting cotton.

Lead arsenate—Supplies probably adequate, although output not expected to exceed that of 1947.

Benzene hexachloride — While current requirements are being met, supplies are not execessive and the situation may become somewhat tighter later in the season. Present indications are for wide use on the cotton crop.

Nicotine compound — Somewhat more favorable than for the 1947 season, but likely to continue below demand this year. New phosphatic insecticides will replace nicotine to some extent.

It is anticipated that some of the other newer insecticides, such as chlordane and chlorinated camphene, as well as insecticides containing fluorine, sodium fluosilicate, and sodium fluoride, will be in ample supply this year. Basic materials are available in quantities to meet the needs, and the manufacturers have facilities for producing, marketing and distributing virtually all of the material that will be required.

ADMA to Hold Carson Frailey Night June 7

A special program marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of Carson P. Frailey's service to the American Drug Manufacturers Association will be held on the night of June 7 at the Bretton Woods, N. H., convention. The program will be designated Carson Frailey Night, and will deal with the twenty-five years that Mr. Frailey has served as Washington representative, executive secretary and executive vice-president of the ADMA.

Among those who will appear on the program are:—Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics; Commander W. Paul Briggs, bureau of medicine and surgery, USN; Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Commission of Food and Drugs; S. Barksdale Penick, sr., S. B. Penick & Co.; Dr. Robert L. Swain, editor of "Drug Trade News" and "Drug Topics"; Dr. Milton V. Veldee, chief of biologics control, National Institute of Health; and Wallace Werble, editor of "F-D-C Reports."

Reciprocal Trade Act

—Continued from page 4

Before making its findings, the commission would hold public hearings.

The president is not forced to accept the Tariff Commission's recommendations, but if he disregards them he must send congress a message explaining why. With his message he would send the disputed trade agreement and a copy of the Tarff Commission's report.

Congress would then have authority to veto the entire agreement. To kill the agreement both houses would have to pass concurrent resolutions of disapproval within sixty days.

Synthetic Fuels Bill Approved by House Group

A completely re-written synthetic fuels bill was ordered favorably reported to the house last Thursday by the house interstate and foreign commerce committee. The new bill is a revision of the original proposal, H. R. 5475, of Representative Charles Wolverton, of New Jersey, introduced as a starter for the program of Secretary of the Interior Krug to establish a 2,000,000 barrel per day synthetic fuels industry.

As originally introduced, the bill provided for construction of three plants by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation if private industry failed to come forth with a program in 120 days. The plants would have a capacity of 10,000 barrels daily from hydrogenation of coal, coal synthesis and oil shale. The bill approved by the committee lowers the capacity of the plants to 5,000 barrels daily and authorizes thirty-year loans by RFC to private interests to construct the plants. RFC also would subsidize the operation by purchasing the products and selling them at a loss, or by making payments or commitments for payments for ten years.

RFC Extension Voted by Congress

A six-year extension of the life of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was voted last Thursday by Congress. The agency's lending powers were scheduled to expire June 30. The bill, approved and sent to the White House, would permit the RFC to continue making loans until June 30, 1954, and it would then be given two years within which to liquidate.

Trade Briefs

Par Soap Company, Oakland, Calif., has been purchased by Safeway Stores, Inc., which will operate it as a separate corporation.

Tad Jeffrey has been appointed assistant advertising manager of the Pepsodent Division of Lever Brothers Company Cambridge, Mass.

NPCA Meeting Set For Toronto October 18-20

The National Pest Control Association will hold its sixteenth annual meeting at the Royal York hotel, Toronto, Canada, on October 18 to 20. The association is currently formulating plans for the meeting and expects to release a complete program in the near future.

Quinidine Controls

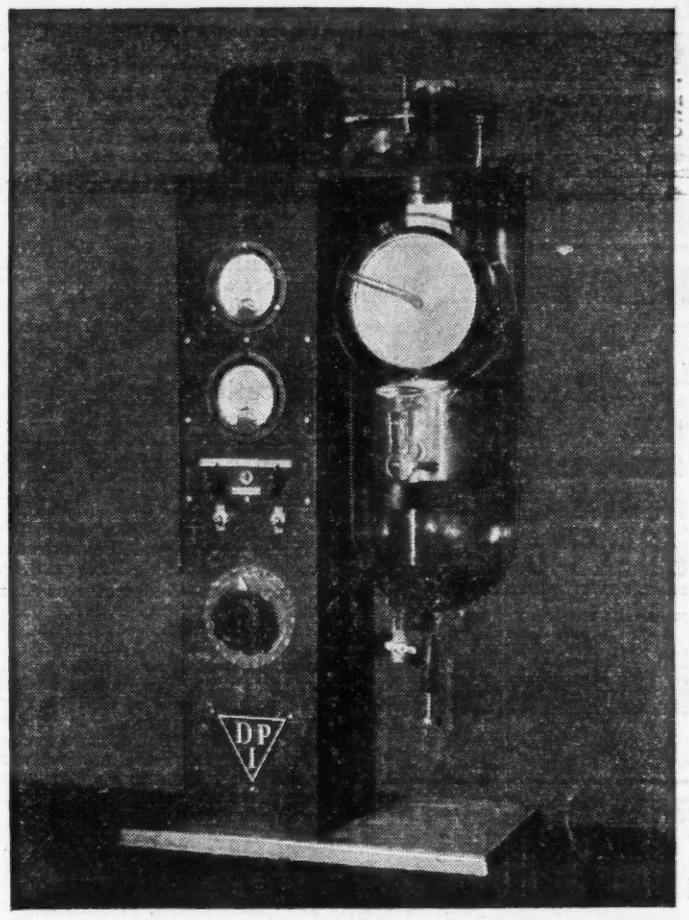
—Continued from page 4

too, have increased sharply and significant, if not substantial, amounts are being obtained by extraction from cinchona bark. The total supply from these sources in 1948, however—estimated at 535,000 ounces—will fall short of the estimated cardiac demand alone by about 10 percent, and demand for use in patent medicines and other less essential purposes would make the deficit still larger.

"Imports of quinidine are not likely to increase sufficiently in the near future to bring total supply into balance with demand," the report said. "Some additional supplies may be obtained by processing concentrates made from Latin-American bark, which ordinarily contains only traces of quinidine; this possibility is still subject to technological uncertainties. The other, and perhaps more promising, source of increased supplies in the near future is the synthetic manufacture of quinidine from quinine. In this case, economic uncertainties are the main problem. The Department of Commerce is inquiring into the economic feasibility of synthetic production.

"From the medical standpoint, the synthetic product would be an entirely satisfactory substitute. The technical process has already been developed, and installation of the necessary equipment would be neither prohibitively expensive nor especially time-consuming. It is not yet certain, however, just how much more expensive the synthetic drug would be than the natural product. Some estimates indicate that the cost of producing synthetic quinidine would be two or three times the current price of natural quinidine.

"Until the prospect for increased supplies is made more certain than at present, however, it is felt that, in the interest of public health, present controls over quinidine should be continued."



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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

A continuing downward trend in price was noted in the essential oils market in New York last week, but aromatic chemicals remained firm. Three of the oils declined and none advanced. This brought the weekly price index down 0.7 point, which was the same amount by which it declined during the previous week.

Buying was not particularly heavy in the essential oils field, but prices did not show as sharp a tendency to slip as they did several weeks back when interest in buying began to fall off. Inquiries, it was reported, showed some increase during the period under review, but about the only items that were more active were the citrous flavors that are used in the manufacture of Summer drinks and confections. Some supply houses felt that the lateness of the season had retarded Summer buying, but with the turn in the weather they expected that flavorings would show a greater volume of sales shortly.

In the aromatics market there was not the tendency to lower prices that was apparent in the oils, but on the whole sales volume was not as high as supply houses would have liked it. They were receiving some orders for flavors for use in the manufacture of Summer commodities and there was some interest being shown in materials to be used in the preparation of sun tan lotions and similar products.

Most items in both markets were readily available. Those that come in from abroad were, with only a few exceptions, freely obtainable. Export business was fair, but the lack of dollars abroad and the uncertain political situation in Europe were having their effect in depressing foreign trade.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Cardamom oil, $1 per lb.
Lavender flower oil, French, 38-42 percent ester, 50c. per lb.
Sage oil, Dalmatian, 40c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.5	131.2	138.2	201.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Birchtar—There was still little of either the crude or rectified available on the New York market last week, but since demand was somewhat slow, buyers of the product were not having any particular difficulty in obtaining supplies. The price structure remained unchanged for the week, with the crude being quoted at 95c. to $1.76 and the rectified going at $4.25.

Cardamom—A decrease of $1 a pound was noted for this material on the New York market last week, making the latest quotation $25. The item was still being quoted as high as $31.50, however. The average selling price was somewhere in the neighborhood of $27. Supply houses were having no trouble in importing the seeds from the Far East to make the oil, but demand for the product was not at particularly high levels. The meat packing industry was taking the bulk of the orders and some was going for general flavors.

Citronella—Both the Ceylon and Java oils remained firm as to price during the period under review, with the former being quoted at 80c. to $1.05 and the latter at $1.35 to $1.75. In Java supplies were reported to be heavy, and for that reason it was said the prices had dropped at the source. Demand here was spotty, since most buyers were taking on only enough to cover their immediate needs and for future orders in quantity were watching developments in the primary market. Some supply houses in New York were of the opinion, however, that prices would not drop much more, at least in the immediate future. The Java oil was running into some competition from the so-called Java-type being produced in Guatemala. This oil was being produced in good quantity and since it was reported to be satisfactory for most manufacturing purposes, it was finding a ready market in this country. Many users had become accustomed to it during the war, and were showing little inclination to switch back to the true Java oil.

It was reported last week that producers of the oil in Guatemala had organized to maintain prices and control exports in an effort to maintain their interests. Prices in that country rose to $4 during the war but are now down to about $1. Producers are hoping to raise this figure to about $1.50, which would, of course, increase the price of the oil in New York.

Dillweed—Demand for this item, which had run to extreme proportions during the past few months, had fallen off considerably in recent weeks. The main reason for this turn of events was the slacking off in operations in the pickling industry. Since that industry is probably the largest single user of dill oils, it was making excessive demands on suppliers when the bulk of the pickling was being done. Since the beginning of the slack period, demand dropped and prices came down somewhat. The oil last week was being quoted as low as $8 a pound in New York. This was considerably above quotations at the same time last year, but did show some drop from the quotations of a few months previous. One house, however, reported a new price of $9 a pound, which was 50c. higher than the highest price quoted in the previous week. Although supplies in general could be said to be somewhat skimpy, one house in New York last week reported that it could fill 25 or 50 pound orders easily, and might even sell as much as one or two drums.

Eucalyptus—The various oils in this group remained firm as to price last week. Supplies were reported to be at good levels, but with the coming of more clement weather demand from the manufacturers of cough remedies was falling off. There were no immediate indications, however, that the falling off of demand would have any effect on the price structure. Twenty drums reached New York from Melbourne last week.

Geranium—There were no changes in the price structure reported for either the Algerian or Bourbon oils during the period under review. Supplies were said to be at good levels, but in recent weeks there had been some falling off in demand, most of it from the manufacturers of soap. Since the sluggishness in the soap market developed some weeks back, this oil and others used by the industry had been affected. The recent announcement by some major soap producers that they were cutting their prices was expected by some dealers in essential oils to cause an increased demand for raw materials, providing the cutting of prices resulted in increased sales of soap.

Lavandin—After showing a tendency to fluctuate as to price in recent weeks, this oil was firm on the market in New York during the period under review and was being quoted at $1.50 to $3.75. There was not a particularly heavy demand for the oil during the week, but the supplies that most sellers had on hand were reported to be sufficient to accommodate all normal orders.

Lavender Flower—The French, 38-42 percent ester, dropped 50c. a pound on the market in New York last week, to establish a new quotation of $4.25 a pound. The highest figure quoted was still $10.15. The average selling price was a bit above the lowest figure named, but on quantity orders most dealers showed a willingness to shade. Supplies were said to be plentiful, but demand was only spotty. What was being sold was being moved only in small orders, mostly to the manufacturers of soap and perfumes. Because of recent changes in the soap situation as well as the generally falling market for essential oils, most buyers were inclined to take goods on a hand-to-mouth basis while they awaited further developments.

Lemon—There were no changes in price reported for any of the oils in this group during the period under review. Supplies in general remained at good levels. Demand was being felt, but some dealers were of the opinion that sales should be at higher levels at this time of year because of the nearing season of increased consumption of soft drinks.

Lemongrass—After showing some tendency to fluctuate as to price in recent weeks, this item was firm on the New York market during the period under review. The only item of interest was the arrival of one drum from Cristobal.

Lime—Prices held to their previous levels on the market in New York last week. Supplies were ample, but there was not as much trading going on as most supply houses had expected for the time of year. Bottlers of soft drinks were making inquiries and in some cases placing orders, but not to as great an extent as was anticipated. Recent cold weather had

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

something to do with the slowness in the bottling industry, but suppliers of oils felt there might be more to the slow demand situation than that. Factory workers, who were one of the largest groups of consumers during the booming war years, no longer presented as great a market as they had and the seven-cent price for most beverages was also seen as something of a stumbling block to heavy sales of soft drinks this year. There was also the possibility that the poor weather last year had left many bottlers with stocks on hand and they would probably not have to buy as much flavorings this year as they had in the last few seasons.

Neroli—Supplies of both the French and Haitian were at good levels during the period under review, but demand could be called only fair. Most of it was coming from the perfume industry, but there were some orders being received from the flavoring trade. The French oil was being quoted anywhere from $75 to $390, but this extremely wide range was merely a reflection of the various qualities available and not of market conditions. The Haitian oil was listed at $175 to $200 a pound.

Orange—All the oils in this group held firm as to price last week. Demand was reasonably good and stocks were ample to accommodate normal ordering. Some houses in New York reported that they had no supplies of the Messina on hand because the high price of this item had caused it to drop in popularity. Supplies of it were available but many users preferred to take the domestic or other imported oils because of the lesser costs. The war, it was said, had much to do with this preference. When the Messina was unavailable, buyers had to take other oils and soon became accustomed to them. When the Italian product returned to the market, it was difficult to persuade many of the users to go back to buying it.

Peppermint—The natural and redistilled oils held to their previous levels during the period under review, with the former quoted at $7.50 to $8.75 and the latter at $8.10 to $9.25. Demand, taken over a period of time, was heavy and although prices in general were considered high, growers in the country had little trouble in getting rid of their material. Most of the demand to date has been for domestic consumption as opposed to the trend in the past when great quantities of the oil were bought for shipment abroad.

Sage—The Dalmation oil last week dropped in price from the previous listing of $3.65 to a new figure of $3.25. The higher quotation remained unchanged at $5.55. Demand continued to be steady, with the meat packers taking the bulk of the orders. Supplies were at fair levels. No great quantities of the material were coming into the American market, but what was being received was generally considered enough to satisfy the demand.

Spearmint—The price range for this item remained unchanged at the old level of $7.50 to $10 last week, and although there were reports that the item was available for as little as $7.10, these reports could not be verified. At the present price, the material was still about twice as high as it was in per-war days.

Tansy—Quotations remained firm at $9.75 to $14 for this item last week, although some houses reported that they had no stocks of it on hand. The average selling price was somewhere in the neighborhood of $10.50. Demand was not great and some supply houses reported that they had noticed a constantly diminishing demand for the use of this material in medicinals.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—The NF remained firm at 60c. to $1.40 and the commercial at 50c. on the market in New York last week. Supplies in general were reported to be good. Demand was about fair.

Anisic Aldehyde—Supplies of this item had shown some improvement in recent weeks, but in general could not be called much above a fair level. The demand was reasonably good and was coming mostly from drug, soap and perfume manufacturers. In drums the product was being quoted at $2.22 to $2.75 a pound and in cans and bottles at $2.27 to $3.35.

Benzophenone—Demand for this item was reported by some supply houses to be at exceptionally high levels during the period under review and they stated that they had all they could do to keep their manufacturing facilities up to a point where they could turn out enough of the material to satisfy the market demands. Despite this condition, prices remained firm at the old level of $1.30 to $1.70 a pound.

Benzyl Cinnamate—This item was in a quiet position last week on the New York market, and although supplies of it were not at particularly high levels there was not a great deal of demand for it being felt either, with the result that most supply houses were able to fill orders comfortably. There were no price changes and the material continued to be quoted at the previous listing of $3.65 to $4.

Bromstyrol—Supplies of this item ran from fair to good last week, but demand was not at particularly high levels, so that orders for it were being filled quickly. The price structure held to its previous position of $4.85 to $6.25.

Castoreum—The natural remained unchanged as to price last week, with listings maintained at $39. For the first time in some months there was a price available for the synthetic. This was $22 a pound. Demand was coming mostly from the manufacturers of soap, and was said to be at fairly good levels. There were no particular difficulties being met with in keeping up with the supply.

Ethyl Cinnamate—There was reportedly only a moderate demand for this product in New York during the period under review, but stocks were at sufficiently high levels to satisfy all normal ordering. Quotations remained unchanged at the previous listing of $2.30 to $3.60.

Heliotropine—The soap and perfume trades were taking about the usual share of orders for this item during the past week, but on the whole buying could not be called heavy, although it was fairly steady. Supplies were adequate to meet the demand. Price quotations remained unchanged at the old level of $3.15 to $4 a pound.

Isoeugenol—There was not a particularly heavy demand for this item last week, although the soap and perfume industries were taking their share of goods. Supplies were not at particularly high levels, although in most cases they were adequate to satisfy the demands of the market. In cans the product was being quoted at $3.20 to $4, and in carboys at $3.10.

Methyl Benzoate—Demand was not heavy last week for this item. Supplies were fairly low, but since there was not much call for the product, they were about adequate to fill the needs of the market.

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The price range remained unchanged at the old level of 55c. to $1.20.

Nerolin—Sellers said supplies were at fairly good levels last week but the demand for this item was not particularly great and most suppliers reported that they would have no trouble in filling normal orders. Prices remained unchanged at the previous quotations of $1.70 to $2.

Terpinyl Acetate—Both the extra and the prime were reported to be in good demand last week on the market in New York and supplies were at sufficiently high levels to present no difficulties to buyers who wanted their orders filled promptly. The extra was reported to be in a slightly better demand than the prime. The extra was being quoted at 65c. to $1.10 and the prime at 61c. to $1.

Obituaries

—Continued from page 4

throughout the industry as "Doc," was president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association; former president of the New York board of trade, and formerly on the executive committee of the board's Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section; one of the founders and past president of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry and a member of its executive committee since 1921, and a trustee of the Chemists' Club for many years.

Among the survivors are his widow, the former Julia A. Reuter; and four sons from a previous marriage. They are Wayne E. and Grant A., both associated with MacNair-Dorland Company; Jack A., with Dow in the New York office, and Ralph E., Jr., formerly with Stauffer Chemical Company, and now in the advertising department of Western Industries Magazine, San Francisco.

Hugo H. Bartold

Hugo H. Bartold, vice-president of the Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company, New York, died May 8 in St. Luke's hospital, New York. He was eighty-five years old. Before becoming associated with the Norda organization, Mr. Bartold had been western manager of George Luedders & Co., and had formerly been associated with Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. He was a past-president of the Chicago Soap and Perfume Association.

Dr. Cyril O. Bratley

Dr. Cyril O. Bratley, assistant to the administrator of the Research and Marketing Act, died May 9 in Suburban hospital, Bethesda, Md., of a heart attack. He was forty-four years old. Dr. Bratley had been head of the New York laboratory of the Department of Agriculture in charge of fruit and vegetable disease investigations for fifteen years before being transferred to Washington last year.

Dr. Raymond R. Bressler

Dr. Raymond R. Bressler, director of agriculture and conservation of the State of Rhode Island, died May 9 in South County hospital, Wakefield, R. I. He was sixty-one years old. He had held his position with the state for the past seven years.

Dr. Bressler had been president of Rhode Island State College from 1930 to 1940, and had previously taught at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, the University of Texas and Pennsylvania State College. From 1927 until 1930 he served as deputy Secretary of Agriculture for Pennsylvania.

Lewis E. Cadwell

Lewis E. Cadwell, retired head of the plant values division of the American Sugar Refining Company, died May 8 in Sarasota, Fla. He was eighty years old. Mr. Cadwell had retired from the sugar company in 1924, after thirty-two years association with it.

Harry L. Cornelius sr.

Harry L. Cornelius sr., retired general purchasing agent of the Celanese Corporation of America, died May 13 at his home in Cumberland, Mr. He was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Cornelius joined the Celanese organization in 1924, and retired last year because of ill health.

Christopher E. King

Christopher E. King, retired assistant secretary of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, and treasurer of its Ansco Division, died May 13 in Binghamton City hospital, Binghamton, N. Y. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. King had retired at the beginning of this year after forty-five years with the organization.

Thomas K. Luke

Thomas K. Luke, chairman of the board of directors of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York, died May 12 in New York hospital. He was seventy-seven years old.

Mr. Luke was one of six brothers who joined their father in the operation of the paper company, of whom only Adam K. Luke, vice-chairman of the board, survives. Thomas K. Luke joined the family enterprise in 1892, four years after it was formed as the Piedmont Pulp & Paper Company. In 1898 he became manager of the firm's plant in Covington, Va., and between 1905 and 1909 managed other plants in Luke, Md., and Mechanicville, N. Y.

In 1909 he transferred to the New York offices of the family firm, which later became the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company. He was elected vice-president of the company in 1912, and became its president in 1934. In 1945 he retired as president and was elected chairman of the board.

Charles A. Miller jr.

Charles A. Miller jr., manager of the plant department of the Shell Oil Company, New York, died May 10 at his home in West Englewood, N. J. He was forty-eight years old.

Mr. Miller started with the Shell Oil Company in 1924 as a clerk in the accounting department in St. Louis. He was subsequently made assistant manager of the marketing plant department in 1932, was placed in charge of operations for the Florida division in 1936, and transferred to the Cleveland division as operations manager in 1938. In 1940 he was transferred to New York and was put in charge of all plant operations in 1946.

Dr. Louis E. Reber

Dr. Louis E. Reber, who established the department of mechanics arts, later to become the school of engineering, at Pennsylvania State College in 1884, died May 12 at his home in West Palm Beach, Fla. He was ninety years old.

Dr. Reber was professor of engineering at the college from 1887 to 1895 and was dean of the school of engineering from 1895 to 1907. He had held many positions in the field of mining and metallurgy for the State of Pennsylvania and was associate director of the public service reserve of the labor department of the United States Army during the first World War.

Charles W. Taussig

Charles W. Taussig, president and chairman of the board of the American Molasses Company and its subsidiaries, the Sucrest Corporation and the Nulomoline Company, died May 9 at his home in Bay Shore, N. Y. He was fifty-one years old.

Mr. Taussig was special adviser to Secretary of State George C. Marshall on Caribbean affairs, and was co-chairman of the Caribbean Commission. During the past fifteen years he had served as chairman of the national advisory committee of the National Youth Administration, technical adviser to the World Economic Conference held in Washington in 1933, and member of the United States delegation at the San Francisco conference of the United Nations.

He joined the American Molasses Company in 1914 and during the ensuing thirteen years worked in each of its major plants and office divisions. In 1918 he was appointed to the board of directors, and in 1925 was elected president. Upon the death of his father, Noah W. Taussig, in 1927, he became chairman of the board.

Edward von Greiff

Edward von Greiff, associated with the editorial staff of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER for forty-two years, died May 10 at his home in Richmond Hill, Queens, New York. He was sixty-five years of age.

Mr. von Greiff had charge of OPD's important imports data pages and in that capacity was well known in shipping circles and by customs officials. Prior to his joining the editorial staff of OPD he was associated with a custom house broker.

Among the survivors is a son, Robert, who is also a member of the OPD staff.

John H. Eisenhart, supervisor of the package division of the Bayway, N. J., refinery of the Esso Standard Oil Company, died May 9 of a heart attack. He was sixty-eight years old. Mr. Eisenhart had held his position with the company for twenty-eight years.

William G. Humpton, retired chief metallurgical engineer for Lukens Steel Company, died May 7 in Coatesville hospital, Coatesville, Pa. He was sixty-seven years old.

Percy L. McCoy, an employee of the safety department of the Ethyl Corporation, New York, died May 8 in New Rochelle hospital, New Rochelle, N. Y. He was sixty-seven years old.

Bids Wanted

Acetone, 9,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 306, May 25.

Alcohol, denatured, 12,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 299, May 21; ethyl, 1,250 gallons, invitation 297, May 21.

Antifreeze compound, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 217-WB-48, May 21; 326,600 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2492, May 19; 50,050 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 310, May 21.

Benedict's reagent, 3,024 cans, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 774, May 24.

Benzol, 2,600 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 307, May 25.

Candles, 600 pounds, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 8978, May 21.

Carbon dioxide, as required from July 1, U. S. Air Force (Chanute Base, Rantoul, Ill.) invitation 23, June 5.

Castor oil, 1,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 300, May 24.

Caustic soda, 6,000 pounds, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 1156-48, May 20.

Coaltar pitch, 212,000 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (San Francisco 19, California) invitation 178, May 24.

Diesel oil, approx. 18,000 gallons, as required through June 30, Navy Purchasing Office (Chicago 1, Ill.) invitation 2128, May 20; invitation 2127, May 20.

Drugs & chemicals, various, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 797, May 20; invitation 769, May 21; invitation 770, May 24; invitation 791, May 26; invitation 790, May 26; invitation 792, May 25; Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation A-164, May 19; invitaton A-165, May 21.

Glycerin, 12,000 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 789, May 25.

Grease, 70,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 305, May 24.

Hexachlorbenzene, 1,250 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (Chicago 1, Ill.) invitation 2138, May 20.

Hydraulic fluid, brake, 30,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 301, May 24; 20,004 gallons, invitation 302, May 24; 15,006 gallons, invitation 303, May 24.

Hydraulic oil, petroleum base, 1,002 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 313, May 26.

Inhibited acid cleaner, 2,000 gallons, Port Procurement & Transportation Corps (1st Avenue & 58th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.) invitation 173, May 21.

Lacquer, pyroxylin, 241,690 gallons and 1,482 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 1168, May 21; camouflage, 2,596 gallons, and pyroxylin, 4,784 gallons, invitation 1111, May 20; approx. 33,382 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1337, May 26.

Metal conditioner, 14,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2476, May 20.

Oxygen, as required from July 1, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6, Ill.) invitation 622, May 19.

Paint, enamel, 1,130 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 434, May 21; 1,100 gallons, Post Office Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 97, May 21; **various,** 1,240 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 434, May 21; 7,951 gallons, Army Transport Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 317, June 2; 20,400 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1341, May 27; 7,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 311, May 25; 7,800 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 5H-62891-R, May 20; 1,200 gallons, invitation 5H-61629-R, May 19.

Paint remover, 104,400 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 1180, May 21; 115,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (Ney York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2477, May 19.

Paraffin wax, 39,984 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 1183, May 21.

Pine tar, 24,000 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (San Francisco 19, California) invitaton 178, May 24.

Polychlor naphthalene, 8,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Dover, N. J.) invitation 188, May 27.

Potassium perchlorate, 2,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (Chicago 1, Ill.) invitation 2128, May 20.

Putty, whiting, 10,000 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 5H-62895-R, May 19.

Sodium bisulphate, 30,000 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (San Francisco 19, California) invitation 174, May 20.

Sodium calcium hydrate, 20,000 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 774, May 24.

Super phosphate, 49,858.73 net long tons, N. Y. Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 811, May 18.

Sweeping compound, 200,000 pounds, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps (Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 696, May 18; City of Cleveland, resolution No. 396-48, May 21.

Thinner, paint, 2,055 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 434, May 21; **cellulose nefate butyrate dope,** 63,305 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1355, June 3.

Trichlorethylene, 3,300 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Aberdeen, Md.) invitation 183, May 20; 44,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 291, May 20; 66,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 292, May 20.

Trisodium phosphate, 30,000 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 7, N. Y.) invitation NY-W-12951, May 19.

Vapor cleaning compound, 8,100 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2563, May 19; 467,500 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 309, May 25; 701,250 pounds, invitation 308, May 25.

Wax, floor, water emulsion, 16,500 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 5H-63092-R, May 20.

White lead, 6,600 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 314, May 26; in oil, 40,000 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 5H-62896-R, May 20.

Phillips Petroleum Plans $120,000,000 Expenditure

Phillips Petroleum Company is planning the expenditure of approximately $120,000,000 in new capital investments during 1948, according to K. S. Adams, president. Included in this figure is more than $22,000,000 for major increases in plant capacities, and about $30,000,000 for drilling approximately 550 wells.

Standard Oil Patent Returned

The Office of Alien Property has allowed the claim of the Standard Oil Company of California and ordered the return of United States patent No. 1,869,231 which was vested in 1943. The property returned encompasses also all accrued royalties and all damages and profits out of infringements, after due allowance for taxes and conservatory expenses.

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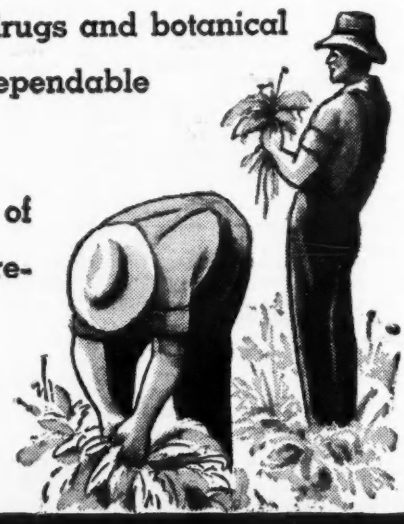

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Volume of demand remained about unchanged at the level reached by the moderately improved business during the past fortnight in the market for botanical drugs. If anything, the call for medicinal items gained by a narrow margin but the trading was built mainly on jobbing requests. However, some quarters revealed limited improvement in the disposition of consumers to place contracts against at least portions of their requirements early in the next consuming season. Pricewise, the influence on the market index was still downward and by reason of a drop in goldenseal prices, the fall of 3.8 points established 221.8. It would appear that the war-born influences are being steadily wrung out of the market but it is sincerely doubted that values will in any foreseeable future reach the prewar level of 126.2 which prevailed in September, 1939.

Condimental botanicals were fairly evenly divided into ups and downs but the latter still had the edge. The feature of the market was the strength in black pepper, a condition most prominently displayed in the most distant shipment positions. Yunnan cassia was traded in heavily and the interest in laurel and thyme was broader. Syrian anise, medium Saigon cassia, Argentine coriander, and Danish yellow mustard seed led the declines.

Reports from the domestic primary markets noted more seasonal weather permitting the planting of food and cash crops in greater measure and once botanical drug collectors have protected that part of their future, activity in drug gathering may be reasonably expected to increase.

In foreign parts, complaint about lack of orders from the United States was noted. Agents for foreign shippers declared their business to be spotty. Such conditions may tend to weaken price views abroad where the need to create dollar credits is urgent. However, there are exchange difficulties facing those who import from Europe and with probably one exception, the price of the dollar in foreign money is felt to be out of balance with reality.

Balsams

Copaiba — Though still showing the strength noted in the previous trading period, this article failed to score any further rise in price last week. It remained firm under fair request and little competition.

Fir—Canadian balsam became steadier following the concession that better supply has worked on spot prices recently. The market was well maintained last week under moderate request. Oregon balsam moved slowly at steady prices.

Peru—Competition was apparently more active and quotations dropped to the basis of 80c. to 81c. per pound. It was intimated that even the inside of the above price range might have been shaded occasionally during the period under review.

Barks

Cinchona—Consumption of this material, save by the domestic makers of quinine, was reported to be extremely small and in some respects the movement for other than manufacturing purposes was virtually nominal.

Cottonroot—Recently, the trend of primary market prices was downward and demand apparently was not much more than a passing fancy at the source. Locally, the market has changed little even though it was sluggish most of the time.

Cramp—Collection of N. F. quality was reported poor last year and very little remains of what was collected. Special efforts will be required if sufficient stocks wherewith to meet actual needs, however, small, will have to be made this year.

Sassafras—Demand has tapered off considerably as most of the middlewestern requirement of the article has been satisfied. Some tendency of primary market holders to shade prices on the goods remaining unsold has been noted of late.

Beans

Vanilla — Demand continued to be spotty, being light at all times and arriving irregularly and spasmodically on this market throughout the past week. Basically, Bourbon beans should be selling at considerable higher than the prevailing spot quotations but it is lack of trading that has prevented establishment of local prices on a basis more definitely reflecting what the French want for further shipments from the Islands. Nothing suggests that the government there will alter its views on vanilla values and as current quotations go at the source, the spot market could be $8 per pound without fully reflecting the primary market position when a warranted profit was added to first costs.

Berries

Buckthorn—The supply was better than the consuming demand at the moment and, hence, the spot price was none too steady last week. It remained without quotable change, however.

Juniper—Those receiving offerings of goods from abroad find selling a difficult thing at the present time. Consumer stocks appear to be sufficient for considerably more than current needs and hence the article in both spot and shipment position was very dull during the past week. Prices lacked quotable changes.

Flowers

Arnica—Inactivity tended to soften the base of the market without actually unsettling the price structure. However, it had a tendency to bend toward consumers and firm orders in hand stood a chance of being placed for less than the market quoted minimum at 95c. per pound.

Calendula—It was said last week that domestic cultivated material would stand a poor chance of competing with Europe now that it is possible to get shipments from the origin. The last price mentioned on domestic was $2 per pound at the source but imported goods at present can be had for 85c. per pound.

Chamomile—It was possible that inactivity on the part of buyers was the reason for unchanged prices prevailing last week. It was admitted that the trend of the market was toward greater competition and some said replacements might be obtained at prices permitting a shading of the spot quotation of 51c. per pound.

Gums

Arabic—Some reports had it that difficulty in loading further exports at the origin had resulted from labor troubles. That fact, together with the general political unrest throughout the Near East, tended to strengthen the already very firm spot prices.

Benzoin—Sales were in small lots and

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cassia, Yunnan, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Greek, 1½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, ½c. per lb.
white, 2c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Calendula flowers, 5c. per lb.
Ginger, African, ½c. per lb.
Goldenseal, whole, 50c. per lb.
powdered, 40c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Syrian, futures, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Saigon, medium, 1c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, futures, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, 2½c. per lb.
Dutch, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Montana, brown, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprus, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
221.8	225.6	228.1	282.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

New York
Week Ended May 7

Basil, 13 bales: filthy.
Caraway seed, 100 bags: filthy.
Cassia, 32 bales: insect infested.
Mace, 161 packages: insect infested.
Nutmegs, 505 bags: wormy and moldy.
Paprika, 170 bags: filthy.
Paradise grains, 11 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 476 bags: filthy.
White, 75 bags: filthy.
Pimento, 350 bags: filthy.
Poppy seed, 200 bags: filthy.
Senna leaves, 78 bales: filthy.
Stramonium leaves, 8 bales: filthy.
Teaseed oil, 20 drums; crude, inedible oil.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

from New Arrivals

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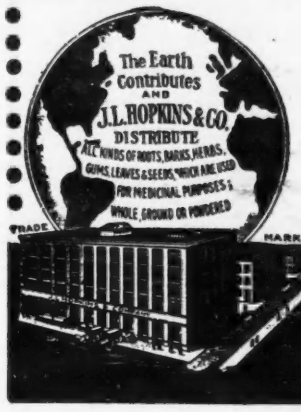
Cocculus Indicus	Rhatany Root
Dandelion Root	Uva Ursi Leaves



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Iowa—The Ioways, or Alaouez, or Alaouas were a Sioux tribe The name means "sleepy ones" and they called themselves "Pahojax", meaning "gray snow".

Kansas—The name of a Sioux tribe, meaning "People of the South Wind".

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a great deal of such business was done during the past week. Trading on the part of buyers was on a hand-to-mouth basis and only immediate requirements were being covered by consumers. Prices were quiet and reasonably steady.

Locust Bean—Fair demand was current but the market seemed to be fairly well stocked with prompt delivery material and hence the general market position was mainly routine. Quotations were underlayed by a base of considerable strength in the form of the present replacement costs.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—The market had tendency to turn firmer. It is uncertain that production in Europe will be ample in terms of high test material and for the time being at least sellers appeared to be taking a position of moderate reserve.

Buchu—The market has firmed up considerable and during the past week there was no tendency to lower the market prices prevailing during the past month. The current spot market and that at the origin were said to be in proper price relationship and unless weakness develops at the source, sellers look for the present spot position to be maintained.

Damiana—Undertones were rather shaken by the absence of much spot business in this commodity. While quotations lacked open change, it was intimated that the going market might possibly be shaded on occasions where proposals for buying involved attractive quantities.

Henna—Sellers showed reserve. In keeping with the fact that the situation in the Near East was not calculated to keep business conditions favorable for normal trading, holders of Egyptian henna were disposed to take a somewhat firmer view on prices and during the past week demand but emphasized that angle of market approach.

Laurel—Greek material on the spot was higher at 13½c. to 14c. per pound and some fair sized trading added considerable firmness to the new price position. Portuguese material was dull and unchanged.

Marjoram—French was in fair request but most orders were for relatively small lots and were insufficient to alter the fairly stable position. Chilean goods were in limited reserve and prices had a very firm basis despite the not especially active request.

Sage—Cyprus leaves were shaded to 13½c. to 14c. per pound under competition. Dalmatian material was steady and sellers were not disposed further to shade quotations.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—New crop goods fail to reveal any special price weakness at the moment. Also, well dried buds were firm in price on spot despite the very light call from manufacturing consumers.

Cantharides—Competition for the small amount of business coming to the spot market last week was very keen and although open quotations were not changed, business was understood to have been done under the market as quoted on Chinese flies.

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period during which nothing was offered in spot positions, firm offerings were made last week on the basis of 40c. to 41c. per pound despite the fact that 11 bags of a recent arrival were detained by the Food and Drug Administration because of the presence of filth.

Guarana—Fair stocks were in hand and the call for merchandise was certainly not very active during the past week. Immediate needs alone were the object or request and such business was done at very steady psot quotations.

Papain—Competition has receded to a moderate extent but spot quotations were still down to a level that could hardly be justified by the prices asked for replacements in some primary markets. Dealers here expect the market to undergo price improvement, probably in the not distant future.

Roots

Aletris—Sellers thought that declines had probably run their course unless much more root be gathered at considerable lower prices this year than was the fact in 1947. Carryover was said to be low.

Blueflag—Though mainly ignored by most buyers, the market did show some gain in jobbing demand and trade was sufficient last week to confirm prices in a relatively firm position.

Gentian—Some said the market was firmer but others indicated it to be unchanged at the source. In local circles, demand for small lots was fair but substantial sales were still in abeyance.

Goldenseal—With new crop of wild material due to appear in the collection depots, and in view of the absence of export demand at this time—the article is under import ban in England—spot quotations turned lower last week, reaching $5.50 per pound for whole and $5.75 for powdered goods.

Ipecac—Brazilian root was expected to play more of a part in the spot market in 1948 than it has in recent years during which its export from Brazil was banned by the government. Recently, Brazil has been offering the article to this market but prices seemed relatively high.

Pareira Brava—Though manufacturers as a whole show little interest, the goods were obtainable on spot at 35c. per pound in whole form, a figure at which some trading was done last week.

Rhubarb—Steadier undertones continued and spot prices held in fair relationship with the prevailing cost to replace the root in China. Stocks were ample to cover any substantial increase in consumer requirements. Trade was light last week.

Senega—Openly unchanged in price, this article was easier in most quarters and the tendency to shade quotations remained to undermine the article to its previous steadiness.

Seeds

Anise—Syrian seed was shaded to 20c. to 20½c. per pound but other varieties of this article went unchanged in price However, very little of any variety was actually available on the spot.

Cardamom—Cables came in at firm but unchanged prices and local quotations remained equally steady under light demand.

Celery—French seed had a downward tendency in price but actual quotations were unchanged. Indian seed was generally steady, here and in the primary market.

Cumin—Although prices were slightly unsettled, they were actually without change last week. Supplies were of moderate size.

Mustard—Dutch yellow was shaded to 15c. to 15½c. per pound. Spot Danish was down to 13c. to 13½c. Montana brown at the source was off to the basis of 10¾c. to 11¼c. Oriental and yellow lacked change.

Poppy—Some Danish seed for later arrival was proposed locally at 24¾c. to 25¼c. per pound. Turkish in future position was 16½c. to 16¾c., as compared with the 22½c. to 23c. asked for goods actually on the spot.

Spices

Cassia—Excellent business was done in Yunnan spice, being sufficient in size to raise quotations to the basis of 14c. to 14½c. per pound. All medium Saigon material was lower at 39c. to 40c. China cassia lacked new developments.

Ginger—An aftermath of the recent,

—Continued on page 82

PAINT MAKERS CONTROLLED TEST RUN *proves*

SIENNAS SAVE 50%* GRINDING TIME!

REPORT

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We will send a complete report of a customer's laboratory Test Run showing how superior grinding qualities of our Raw and Burnt Siennas saved 23 to 47 hours grinding.

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PITTSBURGH, 25, PA.

Chemicals for the Nation's Vital Industries

Protective Coatings Materials

Under the impetus of advances for raw sienna and yellow French iron oxide, the protective coatings price index received another nudge upward during the week, rising from 205.6 to 207.1. Though not instrumental in the index jump, increases were also effected on antimony oxide, burnt sienna, umber, Indian and Venetion reds, Persian Gulf oxide, orange lacs and black, red and yellow synthetic iron oxides. At the same time, green chromium oxide was down.

Both the ceramic and paint grades of antimony oxide rose two cents a pound. Meanwhile, uniformly higher schedules prevailed on a variety of earth colors, as previously-announced increases were written into schedules of all makers. All grades of umber were raised one-half cent per pound, while both raw and burnt siennas received three-quarter-cent boosts. Indian red was up one-and-one-half cents; Persian Gulf oxide jumped one-quarter cent, and Venetian reds were two-fifth cent to three-fifth cent per pound higher. A one-half-cent advance was applied to yellow French iron oxide, while yellow synthetic iron oxide was hiked three-quarter cent per pound. Black and red synthetic iron oxides were one cent higher. Meanwhile, the pure grade of green chromium oxide declined one-half cent.

The supply situation of most earth colors was still reported good. Persian Gulf and Spanish oxide, of course, continued short. To a lesser degree, the same snug condition applied to such domestic materials as Indian and synthetic iron oxide reds. Buying interest, in the main, was moderate.

There was little activity in the natural resins market. Synthetic resins were steady. Quotations on fillers and extenders were likewise firm. Among the lacquer materials, increasing interest for dicyclohexylphthalate was reported, particularly from manufacturers of vinyl resins.

Firmness prevailed in both Argentine and New York casein markets. Shellac was erratic on the Calcutta market during the week, with a resultant increase in orange lac quotations. Lemon grades No. 1 and No. 2 were up four cents per pound. Superfine and TN lacs rose five cents.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Antimony oxide, ceramic grade, 2c. per lb.
paint grade, 2c. per lb.
Black, synthetic iron oxide, 1c. per lb.
Brown, sienna, burnt, ¾c. per lb.
raw, ¾c. per lb.
Umber, burnt, American, ½c. per lb.
Turkey, ½c. per lb.
raw, American, ½c. per lb.
Turkey, ½c. per lb.
Red, Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Persian Gulf oxide, ¼c. per lb.
Synthetic iron oxide, 1c. per lb.
Venetian, 15%, ⅖c. per lb.
20%, ⅖c. per lb.
25%, ⅗c. per lb.
30%, ⅗c. per lb.
35%, ½c. per lb.
40%, ½c. per lb.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, 4c. per lb.
No. 2, 4c. per lb.
Superfine, 5c. per lb.
TN, 5c. per lb.
Yellow, French iron oxide, ½c. per lb.
Synthetic iron oxide, ⅗c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Green, chromium oxide, pure, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
207.1	**205.6**	**190.7**	**175.0**

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Advances of 2c. per pound were effected during the week by producers of both the ceramic and paint grades. The increases were ascribed to higher raw materials, transportation and labor costs. Last week's action resulted in the following market quotations:—Ceramic grade, bags, carload, delivered, 29½c. per pound, ceramic grade, l.c.l., delivered, 30½c. per pound; paint grade, bags, carload, delivered, 33¾c. to 34c. per pound, and paint grade, l.c.l., delivered, 34¾c. to 35c.

Black, Bone—The Bureau of Census announced total March production of this pigment at 1,017 short tons, somewhat above February's output of 1,010 tons but below both the production figures for January and March, 1947, which amounted to 1,033 tons and 1,069 tons, respectively. March shipments totaled 709 tons, compared with 788 tons in February, 813 tons in January and 1,076 tons in March, last year. Bone black stocks at the close of March were reported at 2,004 tons, opposed to 1,696 tons on February 28, 1,474 tons on January 31 and 1,456 tons at the end of March, 1947.

Black, Mineral—Quotations on this pigment last week in bags ranged from 3 3/20c. to 6¾c. per pound, f.o.b. works.

Black, Synthetic Iron Oxide—With the remaining producers falling into line behind recent 1c.-per-pound increases, this material stabilized at higher price levels. Buying interest was moderate during the week and supplies were good. Current market quotations follow:—Bags, carload, works, 10¾c. per pound, and l.c.l., works, 11c. per pound.

Brown, Sienna—All producers of both burnt and raw grades last week were quoting ¾c. per pound higher on all quantities. The material, which was reported on moderate call, was also said to be in adequate supply. Following are current market quotations:—Burnt sienna, paper bags, carload, works, 3¾c. to 14¾c. per pound; burnt sienna, l.c.l., works, 4c. to 15c. per pound; raw sienna, paper bags, carload, works, 4c. to 12½c. per pound, and raw sienna, l.c.l., works, 4¼c. to 12¾c. per pound.

Brown, Umber — Previously-announced advances of ½c. per pound on both American and Turkey umbers became uniform throughout the market last week. All grades of umber, meanwhile, were favored with a good supply position. Demand was without change. Current market prices follow:—American burnt, carload, works, 4¾c. to 5¾c. per pound; American burnt, l.c.l., works, 5c. to 6¾c.; Turkey burnt, carload, works, 5¾c. to 7¾c. per pound; Turkey; burnt, l.c.l., works, 6c. to 8c. American raw, carload, works, 3¾c. to 5¾c. per pound; American raw, l.c.l., works, 4c. to 6c.; Turkey raw, carload, works, 6c. per pound, and Turkey burnt, l.c.l., works, 6¼c.

Green, Chromium Oxide—A ½c.-per-pound reduction was effected by producers of grades. Following are current market quotations:—Hydrated, barrels, barrels, works, 75c. to $1 per pound, and pure, bags, works, 31½c. to 38c. per pound.

Red, Indian—The recently-announced 1½c.-per-pound increase became uniformly prevalent throughout the market last week. With schedules of all makers stabilizing at higher levels, the supply picture was reported unchanged. Demand remained active. The following are current market quotations:—Domestic, pure, carload, works, 11½c. per pound, and l.c.l., works, 11¾c. per pound.

Red, Iron Oxide—Quotations on Persian Gulf oxide were ¼c. per pound higher throughout the market last week, following recent announcements of advances. The material, which continued short during the week, was quoted at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, bags, works. Spanish oxide, however, continued steady. Current quotations on Spanish oxide follow:—Grade 1, barrels, carload, ex dock, 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound; grade 1, l.c.l., ex dock, 5¾c. to 6c. per pound; grade 1, l.c.l., ex warehouse New York, 6½c. per pound; grade 2, carload, ex dock, 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound; grade 2, l.c.l., ex dock, 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound, and l.c.l., ex warehouse New York, 6¼c. per pound.

Red, Synthetic Iron Oxide—Quotations of all makers stabilized at higher levels during the week, as previously-announced 1c.-per-pound increases were effected on all quantities. Buying interest continued unabated and supplies remained at former levels. Following are current market quotations:—Carload, 11½c. per pound, and l.c.l., 11¾c. per pound.

Red, Venetian—Increases were effected by all manufacturers, as per previous announcements. Up ⅖c. were the 15 percent and 20 percent grades at 3½c. and 3 ⅗c. per pound, respectively. Advances of ⅗c. per pound were effected on the 25 percent and 30 percent grades, which currently list at 4 1/10c. and 4⅖c. per pound, respectively. The 35 percent and 40 percent grades were boosted ½c. per pound to 4 13/20c. and 4 9/10c. per pound, respectively.

Yellow, Chrome—The price structure of this pigment was stable in the wake of recent 2½c. per pound increases by all markers. Demand was steady, but not overly active. Supplies were reported abundant. The price was firm at 29½c. per pound.

Yellow, French Iron Oxide—Previously-announced ½c. per pound increases on all grades became effective during the week.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

The material continued in good supply, and buying interest was generally described as moderate. Current quotations call for 4½c. per pound, carload, and 4¾c. per pound, l.c.l.

Yellow, Synthetic Iron Oxide — Advances of ¾c. per pound, as previously announced, were effected on schedules of all manufacturers during the week. The supply picture was said to be good, while demand, though holding steady, was reported fair. The new market quotations for this pigment follows:—Bags, carload, works, 9c. per pound, and less carlot, works, 9¼c. per pound.

Yellow, Zinc—Prices were steady in this section in the wake of recent 1c. per pound increases by all manufacturers. The supply position of this pigment remained good, while demand, though not overly pressing, was constant.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—This section was without special feature during the period under review. The supply-and-demand picture approximated levels of former weeks. Prices were likewise on a par with former listings.

China Clay—The market position of this material remained unchanged last week, supply, demand and market quotations all continuing as before.

Magnesium Silicate—Production of domestic talcs was still reported to be lagging far behind the intense demand. Price-wise, these materials were firm. Italian and French talcs, however, used mainly in the cosmetics industry, were available in good quantities.

Pyrophyllite — The price structure of this material was steady during the week. Producers reported that shipments were moving in good quantity. Demand was active and on the increase for some grades.

Silica — This section exhibited no marked variance from conditions of former weeks. Supplies were adequate and demand was normal. Prices were firm.

Synthetic Resins

Acrylic Resins—In balance during the period under review, quotations continued steady.

Alkyd Resins—Some decline in demand was reported, although the overall supply situation continued smug. Little improvement in the situation was expected while phthalic anhydride remained tight, as it has for some time. The price structure was firm following the recently-reported downward trend.

Ester Gums—All types, both regular and so-called synthetic grades, were in good supply during the week. Demand, though not pressing, was said to be steady, as were prices.

Maleic Resins—With maleic anhydride still tight, the general supply position of these materials remained short. Demand was unchanged, as were prices.

Melamine Resins — This section was without feature during the period under review, supply, demand and prices all holding at former levels.

Phenolic Resins—With the exception of cresylic-type phenolics, which continued on the short side last week, all grades were in adequate supply. Buying interest continued at its former pace and the price structure was without variance.

Polystyrene Resins — The supply-and-demand picture of these materials was relatively unchanged. Some increased interest, however, was reported for the lighter-grade resins, which are currently being used as a substitute for cumarone-indenes in the manufacture of floor tiles. The replacement was attributed to the limited supply of cumarones.

Terpene Resins—Prices were firm following the recent 20 percent decrease by one manufacturer. The move, occasioned by the completion of a new plant, had not as yet produced any noticeable reaction in the market. It was expected by the company involved that the reduction would result in stepped-up demand.

Natural Resins

The quiet tone, which has prevailed in this market for some time, continued during the week. Demand at the source was said to have slipped, but no apparent reaction was evident on the New York market. Quotations of importers were stable all along the line. The supply situation continued spotty, good for some suppliers for certain grades and bad for others.

Lacquer Materials

Dicyclohexylphthalate — This material, which last week was reported to be coming into increasing use as a vinyl plastic-

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ALLIED ASPHALT & MINERAL CORP., pioneer in compounding pitches, asphalt, waxes and gilsonite over 20 years ago, maintains the largest and most complete production facilities in these fields. ALLIED also maintains a highly trained staff of chemists, laboratory workers and research technicians which assures a remarkably high degree of uniformity.

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AGENTS AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CENTERS

BALTIMORE — Warner-Graham Co.
BOSTON — Mulcahy & Griffin
CHICAGO — Philip E. Cole Co.
CINCINNATI — Docks & Sprinkel
CLEVELAND — S. S. Skelton
DETROIT — C. W. Hunt Co.
HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Co.
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES — E. B. Taylor Co.
MONTREAL, CAN. — Canant Company, Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS — C. N. Sutton
PHILADELPHIA — Lees & Dilworth, Inc. Miller & Zehrung Chemical Co.
PITTSBURGH — Jas. A. Burns
PORTLAND, ORE. — SAN FRANCISCO — E. M. Wells
ST. LOUIS — Harry G. Knapp
SEATTLE — Carl F. Miller & Co.
TORONTO, CAN. — A. S. Paterson

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Professor N.J. PETROHOL believes that

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izer, was said to be in good supply. According to one producer, the plasticizer was available for prompt shipment in quantities up to 20,000 pounds. Carloads, though not now offered for immediate delivery, will be readily available within the next six weeks, according to the spokesman of one maker. The price structure was firm at 42½c. per pound in fiber drums, carload, f.o.b. works, and 43c. per pound, less carlots, works.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—A firm tone featured both Argentine and New York casein markets during the week. Supplies retained previous quotations on the imported, acid-precipitated product, as listings ranged from 29c. to 31c. per pound. Buying was moderate and supply levels were reported ample. Meanwhile, the domestic product also continued steady at 33c. to 35c. per pound. Production, which was said to be considerably off from last year's levels, had not by last week produced any noticeable easement of stocks. Demand for domestic casein was sluggish.

Glue—The Bureau of Census reported total March production at 11,795,447 pounds, a marked decline under the 13,131,303 pounds in February, the 14,229,208 pounds in January and the 12,537,573 pounds in March, 1947. March, 1948, output was comprised of 5,551,583 pounds of bone glue and 6,243,894 pounds of hide glue, compared with 7,165,569 pounds and 5,965,734 pounds of bone and hide glue, respectively, during the preceding month. Total glue shipments in March amounted to 11,783,370 pounds, a drop from the 13,039,587 shipped in February, the 16,190,495 in January and the 12,876,652 pounds in March, last year. March, 1948, shipments were made up of 5,559,702 pounds of bone glue and 6,223,668 pounds of hide glue, opposed to February shipments of 7,059,310 pounds of bone glue and 5,980,277 pounds of hide glue. Total glue stocks at the close of March aggregated 10,957,238 pounds, as against 10,828,097 pounds on February 28, 10,605,013 pounds on January 31 and 9,058,988 pounds at the end of March, 1947. March, 1948, stocks were made up of 5,966,126 pounds of bone glue and 4,991,112 pounds of hide glue, compared with stocks at the close of the preceding month of 5,857,211 pounds of bone glue and 4,970,886 pounds of hide glue.

Shellac—Erratic conditions on the Calcutta market during the week produced a 4c.-to-5c.-per-pound rise on orange lacs in New York. Considerable speculative activity was reported in India, and the developing strength was evident in quotations of importers in this country. Lemon No. 1 lac was up 4c. to a range of 69c. to 70c. per pound. Lemon No. 2 jumped an equal amount to a listing of 67c. to 68c. per pound. Superfine and TN grades were both up 5c. per pound to ranges of 64c. to 65c. per pound and 62c. to 63c. per pound, respectively. At week's end, the market was steadier at the higher levels.

Soybean Protein—Following are current market quotations on this product:—Chemically isolated, 40,000 pounds, works, 26½c. per pound; chemically isolated, 20,000 pounds, works, 26¾c. per pound; chemically isolated, smaller lots, works, 27c. to 30½c. per pound; mechanically refined, 40,000 pounds, works, 6.1c. per pound; mechanically refined, 20,000 pounds, works, 6.3c. per pound, and mechanically refined, smaller lots, works, 6.5c. per pound.

Stearates—Although both stearic acid and tallow had been on the decline for two weeks, the latter rallied at week's end. Meanwhile, stearate manufacturers, who generally adopted an attitude of watchful-waiting, maintained former listings.

Synthetic Adhesives—The Bureau of Census reported total consumption of these materials at 7,636,000 pounds, compared with 6,424,000 pounds in February and 5,782,000 pounds in March, 1947. The March, 1948, figure was comprised of 394,000 pounds of casein glue, 2,605,000 pounds of soybean glue, 4,310,000 pounds of phenolic resin glue and 327,000 pounds of miscellaneous products of this type. Stocks at the close of March aggregated 4,050,000 pounds, opposed to 4,236,000 pounds on February 28 and 3,640,000 pounds at the close of March, last year. The March, 1948, stocks were made up of 312,000 pounds of casein glue, 1,497,000 pounds of soybean glue, 1,831,000 pounds of phenolic resin glue and 410,000 pounds of other synthetic adhesives.

Naval Stores

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended May 14 were as follows:—

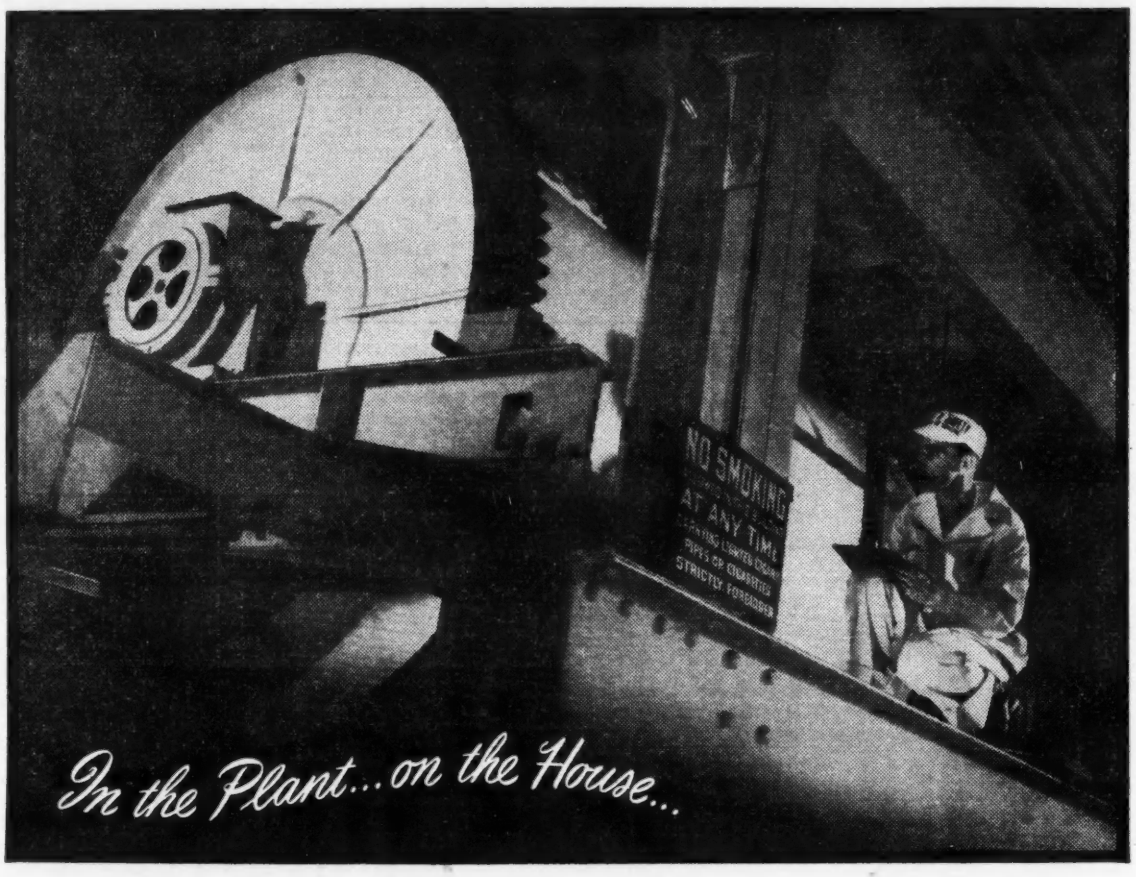
Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. ex whse.	l.c.l., ex whse.
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.*	Friday	
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	...	$7.85	$8.60
D	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	...	7.85	8.60
E	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	...	7.85	8.60
F	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	...	7.85	8.60
G	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	...	7.95	8.70
H	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	...	7.95	8.70
I	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	...	7.95	8.70
K	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	...	7.95	8.70
M	6.81	6.81	6.81	6.81	...	7.95	8.70
N	6.81	6.88	6.84	6.90	...	8.05	8.80
WG	6.81	6.88	6.84	6.92	...	8.15	8.90
WW	6.87	7.06	6.91	6.95	...	8.25	9.00
X	6.87	7.06	6.91	6.95	...	8.25	9.00
	Drums						
Sales	200	500	200	300	...		
Receipts	411	1,623	177	108	...		
Shipm'ts	...	14	183	8	...		
Stocks	6,477	7,496	7,490	7,590	...		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange (Bulk)					New York tanks, f.o.b. N.Y. ex whse. (7 lbs.)	(ret. drms.) l.c.l. (7 lbs.)
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.*	Friday	
Per gal.	.59¾	.59½	.59½	.59¼	...	.65½	.74½
Sales, bbls.	120	160	320	160	...		
Receipts, bbls.	277	310	257	144	...		
Shipments, bbls.	426	...	111	27	...		
Stocks, bbls.	4,479	4,789	4,935	5,052	...		

* No trading.



...White Lead adds MORE of the Properties that Make Good Paint

Check over White Lead's 14 paint-making properties! From mixing and grinding ease to weather resistance, this pigment helps you make good paint... and *make it better.*

What's more, White Lead imparts these 14 properties to paint in well-balanced proportion.

Many of these advantages stem from White Lead's unique ability to form lead "soaps." The "soap" story at the right tells why.

Remember, our technical staff is at your call to help you fit "Dutch Boy" Basic Carbonate White Leads into your formulations. You'll get recommendations backed by more than 30 years of continuous paint-fence studies... the longest project of its kind on record.

1. Mixing and Grinding Ease
2. Package Stability
3. Hiding
4. Brushability
5. Leveling
6. Drying Action
7. Whiteness
8. Fool-Proofness
9. Film Strength
10. Flexibility
11. Tint Retention
12. Adhesion
13. Gloss
14. Weather Resistance

Why Lead "Soaps"?

When White Lead combines with oil, a distinctive type of "soap" is formed: As shown in the photomicrograph, it is fibrous in structure, consisting of multiple projections radiating from a central core.

These intermeshing formations spread out and mechanically reinforce the paint film, giving it greater toughness, flexibility, adhesion and weather resistance.

White Lead's tendency to combine with linseed oil also explains the ready wetting of this pigment and its mixing and grinding ease.

Dutch Boy *Basic Carbonate* **White Leads**
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY—New York 6; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6, (National Lead Co. of Mass.); Philadelphia 7, (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.).

Appley Named AMA Head As Dodd Gets New Post

The American Management Association has appointed Lawrence A. Appley, vice-president of Montgomery Ward & Co., president, and has elevated Alvin E. Dodd, former president, to the newly created post of honorary president. Mr. Appley will leave Montgomery Ward & Co. on July 1 to assume active direction of the activities of the association, but will continue to serve as a director of the company.

Mr. Appley will direct the association's program of nationwide conferences, publications and research, aimed at the solution of management problems by a broad exchange of information and experience. In his new position, Mr. Dodd will devote his attention to international aspects of management, liaison with other private and public organizations, and matters of policy.

General Aniline Expands Sales Development Staff

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has appointed Dr. Philip M. Kirk manager of the central sales development department and has appointed the following to the department staff:

William M. Shine, and C. F. McKenna, jr., transferred from the development department; Dr. Aubrey H. Nease, formerly with Phillips Petroleum Corporation; D. A. Beadell and Dr. D. E. Sargeant, transferred from the Central Research Laboratory, and Henry C. Speel, formerly with the Atlas Powder Company.

McHale Named Publicity Head For National Plastics Exhibition

William H. McHale has been appointed chairman of the publicity committee for the third National Plastics Exhibition, to be held at Grand Central Palace, New York, on September 27 to October 1. Mr. McHale is sales promotion and advertising manager of the plastics department of American Cyanamid Company.

Nat'l Gypsum Offers Stock

National Gypsum Company, a leading unit in the building materials industry, is offering to common stockholders of record on May 10, 1948, the right to subscribe, at $13.50 a share, to 422,467 additional shares of common stock in the ratio of one new share of common stock for each four shares of common stock held. Subscription warrants will expire at 3 p.m., May 24. Proceeds from the sale of the shares will be added to working capital and used by the company to finance an anticipated increasing volume of business.

Perkins Glue Names Stryker to New Post

Perkins Glue Company, Lansdale, Pa., has appointed James H. Stryker executive vice-president, to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of E. F. Gould last year. Mr. Stryker has been sales manager of the company for several years and will retain that title in addition to his new duties.

He is a son of J. B. B. Stryker, one of the founders of the company and still its president. The younger Mr. Stryker joined the organization upon his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania in 1932, and has served in various capacities since that time. In his new capacity he will have an active part in expanding the activities of the company.

Trade Agreements Report Section Sent to Truman

President Truman has received from the United States Tariff Commission a preliminary draft of the first three parts of a report on the operation of the Trade Agreements Program from July, 1934, to April, 1948. Parts four and five will follow in the near future.

The full report will consist of the following:—summary; history of the trade agreements program; trade agreement concessions granted by the United States; trade agreement concessions obtained by the United States, and effects of the trade agreements program on United States trade.

Sun Chemical Honors Recht

Sun Chemical Corporation, New York, recently sponsored a dinner in honor of the thirty-fifth anniversary of William Recht with the organization. Mr. Recht is a vice-president of the company, chairman of its graphic arts group, and general manager of its overseas division.

CROSBY

THE MARK OF QUALITY

STEAM DISTILLED WOOD TURPENTINE

This is a pure Steam Distilled Wood Turpentine, containing no impurities or adulterants of any kind. It is clear and colorless and has an unusually mild "flat" odor. CROSBY Turpentine conforms to federal and ASTM specifications for Steam Distilled Wood Turpentine.

	SPECIFICATIONS Max.	Min.	Typical Analysis
Specific Gravity at 15.5/15.5°C	0.875	0.860	.861
Refractive Index at 20°C	1.478	1.465	1.466
Unpolymerized Residue (38N-H_2SO_4)	2.0%	.....	0.8%
Distillation:			
Initial Boiling Point	160°C	150°C	154°C
Distilling below 170°C	.....	90%	95%

Properties

Flash Point: Approximately 98°F (Tag open cup).

Optical Rotation: Above + 25°.

Solvent Power: (Kauri Butanol): Approximately 57 ml.
(Aniline Point): Approximately 18°C.
(Mixed Aniline Point): Approximately 44°C.

Commercial Information

Code Word: TURPS.

Containers:

Tank Cars: 8000 and 6000 gallons.

Compartment Cars: 3 x 2000 gallons.

Drums: 56-gallon galvanized drums, net weight, 392 lbs. (Gross weight approximately 450 lbs.).

Cans: Full line of lithographed tin cans, packed in corrugated cartons, contents in standard U. S. gallons, imperial gallons, and litres.

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DE RIDDER, LOUISIANA

Excellent and Consistent
Compatibility with Drying Oils

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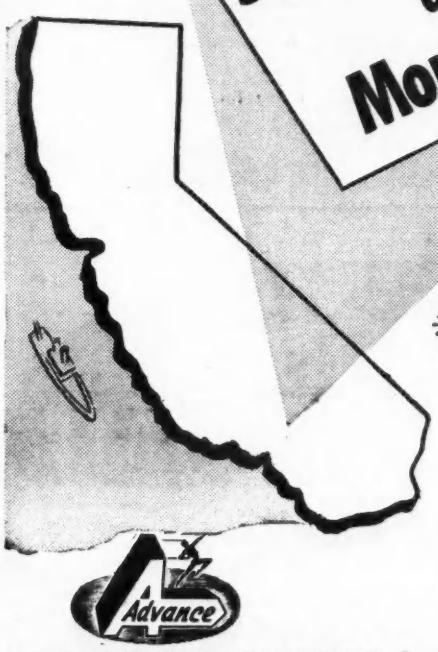
SOLIGEN Driers are Monopegic*



* From Greek *monos*, single and *pege*, source. Naphthenic acids used in Soligen Driers come from a single source—California—and are particularly suited to drier manufacture. Result — compatibility of Soligen Driers with drying oils is excellent and consistent.

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5

G.E. Assigns Three In Plastics Division

The General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has appointed Frank E. Golliher production supervisor of its plastics division; has named Charles W. Bentley assistant to the manager of its Decatur, Ill., plastics molding plant, and has appointed David B. Folkerth, of its plastics sales office, chemical department district representative in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Golliher joined the General Electric Company in 1931 and was assigned to the traveling auditor's staff in 1934. Three years later he was transferred to the plastics division, and in 1942 was made supervisor of the fabricating department at Meriden, Conn. He was appointed to the staff of the manufacturing manager of the plastics division in 1945.

Mr. Bentley recently joined the General Electric Company after having spent a period of time as manager of the compression molding plant of the Pro-Phy-Lac-Tic Brush Company, Florence, Mass. He was formerly manager of the plastics division of Firestone Rubber & Latex Products, and was previously associated with the Aerovox Company, New Bedford, Mass., and the P. R. Mallory Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Folkerth has been with the company since 1937, and has been in the plastics sales office since 1945. He had formerly been associated with the production section and the fabricating production section of the plastics division.

Carbon Black Making In Germany Described

The manufacture of carbon blacks in Germany is described in two reports now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The first report is a general survey of carbon black manufacture at six major German firms, and includes a comprehensive discussion of lamp black manufacture. The second report gives the details of manufacture of acetylene black at the plant of the Bayerische Stickstoffwerke of Berlin.

Mimeographed copies of the first report (PB-46388; "Investigation Into Manufacture and Use of Carbon Blacks and Lamp Blacks in Germany"; 120 pages) sell for $3.25, and of the second report (PB-80399; "Acetylene Carbon Blacks"; eighteen pages) sell for 50 cents.

Orders for the reports should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accomplished by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Pitts. Glass Develops Color Differences Gauge

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has announced development of a new instrument which measures color differences with greater accuracy than the human eye. The device is said to be accurate to within one-half of 1 percent. It is to be known as the "PPG-IDL Color Eye."

Thomas Elected Chairman Of Chicago ACS Section

Dr. Charles L. Thomas, director of research of the Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, has been elected chairman of the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society. On July 1 he will succeed Dr. Herbert E. Robinson, assistant director of research for Swift & Co.

Dr. Albert E. Sidwell, director of the American Medical Association laboratory, has been named chairman-elect; Dr. Marvin C. Rogers, research director for R. R. Donnelley & Sons, has been chosen as vice-chairman; Dr. F. Leo Kauffman, of Swift & Co., and Dr. Carl S. Miner, jr., of Miner Laboratories, were reelected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Harwick Standard Chemical Building New Akron Plant

Harwick Standard Chemical Company, Akron, Ohio, has commenced construction operations on a chemical processing and plastics manufacturing plant in that city. C. J. Harwick, president of the company, said that the new plant, to be built at an estimated cost of $300,000, will be the first of several units to be built on a tract of land recently acquired by the company.

The building currently under construction is expected to house a research center, as well as facilities for phenolic resin applications. The plant, which is expected to be ready for operation about October 1, will also provide warehousing facilities. The company's general offices will continue to be located in the Akron Savings & Loan building.

Buffalo Paint Club Plans Golf Outings

The Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has set tentative dates for its golf outings during the coming summer. The dates, announced by Herbert R. Johnston, chairman of the golf committee, are as follows:—May 18, June 8 and 22, July 13 and 27, August 10 and 24, and September 14.

Wood Preservers Elect

The American Wood Preservers Association elected Gordon B. McCough president at its recent meeting in St. Paul, Minn. Mr. McGough is superintendent of the wood preserving plant of Bond Brothers, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

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N.Y. Paint Club Elects New Officers

A new slate of officers, headed by Paul S. Kennedy, of the finishes division of Interchemical Corporation, Newark, N. J., was elected by members of the New York

Paul S. Kennedy

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at its annual meeting at the Biltmore hotel on May 13. Mr. Kennedy succeeds Gustave Klinkenstein, of Maas & Waldstein, Newark, N. J.

In his acceptance address, Mr. Kennedy pointed up the advances of the paint industry as a "growth" industry, emphasizing the roles of lacquer and synthetic coatings in the development. He said that these advancements "have established important and distinct markets of their own," creating "brand new business, rather than replacement business." In conclusion, Mr. Kennedy urged the membership to recognize their "responsibility to regard upgrading of products as a solemn trust."

Prefacing the election ceremony, Mr. Klinkenstein reviewed the achievements of his administration. He was later presented with an honorary scroll by Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Other newly-elected officers are:—Vice-president, Frank P. Connolly, vice-president in charge of sales for Valentine & Co., New York; treasurer, Hendrick E. Hendrickson, S. Winterbourne & Co., New York, and secretary, Harold L. Davis, D. H. Litter Company, New York.

Elected to two-year terms on the executive committee are Irving I. Berg, Gypsy Paint & Varnish Company, Brooklyn; Sam A. Press, sales manager for John Lucas & Co., New York, and Dudley D. Sherman, National Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn.

Cabot Carbon to Move Southwestern Offices

Southwestern headquarters of the Cabot Carbon Company, carbon black manufacturing subsidiary of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, will be consolidated under one roof in Pampa, Tex., as soon as a new building is completed. The new building will house administrative and field offices of the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandle areas.

Cleveland Paint Club Lists Five Golf Dates

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has announced the following golf dates:—May 27, Sleepy Hollow; June 24, Chagrin Valley; July 29, Pine Ridge; August 17, Western Golf & Country Club, Detroit, and September 23, Columbia Hills.

Wolf Joins Rheem

Harold P. Wolf has been appointed assistant manager of the commercial research department of Rheem Manufacturing Company. Formerly he was a consultant in the New York and Chicago offices of Booz, Allen & Hamilton, management engineer, and prior to that a research analyst for United States Steel Corporation of Delaware.

Adelphi Publishes Color Chart

Adelphi Paint & Color Works, Inc., Ozone Park, N. Y., has published a new color chart which it claims will aid the average layman to select a harmonized color scheme without previous experience or a prolonged study of the subject. The chart is built around the company's line of "RediBlend" paints.

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Among the outstanding chemical and physical characteristics which particularly recommend the use of our pigments in the paint and allied industries, are: *(a) Color and brightness. (b) Smoothness and cleanliness. (c) Ease of incorporation in vehicle. (d) High chemical purity and uniformity.*

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All grades of INDONEX Plasticizers are compatible with a wide range of resins including various phenolics, modified phenolics, alkyds, acrylates, polyamides, cellulose derivatives, coal tar and petroleum resins, polystyrenes, rosin derivatives, and waxes. Many diverse applications as plasticizers, modifiers, or extenders are indicated. (Circular 105.)

INDONEX VG is a medium-colored partial replacement for dioctyl phthalate, tricresyl phosphate, etc., in vinyls. (Circular 101.)

INDONEX Plasticizers 633½, 634½, 638½ have found many applications in compounding of GR-S, Natural Rubber, Neoprene, Butyl and Acrylonitrile Copolymers. (Bulletin 13 and special circulars.)

Grade	633½	634½	638½	VG
Color	Dark	Dark	Dark	Medium
Flash °F.	450	460	510	460
Pour °F.	35	40	70	20
Viscosity 210°F., Saybolt sec.	110	125	510	103
Evap. Loss mg/10g (1 hr. 100°C.)	5	5	3	4

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11. Black—light brown in micron size—needs only moderate pigmentation.
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L.C.Kingsland to Address Libraries Ass'n June 10

Lawrence C. Kingsland, Commissioner of Patents, will address librarians of scientific and technical libraries at a luncheon meeting on June 10, at the Statler hotel in Washington, D. C. The luncheon is a feature of the program of the thirty-ninth convention of the Special Libraries Association which will be held in Washington from June 6-12, and is one of many sessions arranged by the science-technology group of the association, of which Miss Lucy Lewton, librarian of the Celanese Corporation of America, is chairman.

Natural Gas Bill Killed in Senate

The Rizley-Moore bill, H. R. 4051, to take from the Federal Power Commission authority to fix rates for the sale of natural gas in interstate commerce was killed by the senate interstate commerce committee last Thursday. The committee voted nine to four against reporting the measure to the floor for passage.

The bill had previously been passed by the house. It is understood that the committee felt that the bill would be politically unpopular at this time in an election year, and that the measure should therefore be laid aside until next session.

Water Resistant Fabrics Conference Set for June 3

Water resistant fabrics and outerwear apparel will be the subject of a trade practice conference to be held under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, on June 3. The conference will begin at 10 a.m. and Commissioner Garland S. Ferguson will preside.

Manufacturers of water repellent compounds, as well as the producers and distributors of the treated fabrics, have been invited to attend the conference.

Rheem Advances Two

Rheem Manufacturing Company has appointed Reese B. Lloyd manager of plants and R. J. Seltzer manager of product design and development. Both men will make their headquarters at the company's plant in South Gate, Calif.

Mr. Lloyd, who joined the organization in 1944, will be responsible for all phases of plant operations and for coordinating manufacturing with sales requirements. Mr. Seltzer, who has been with the company since 1938, will be in charge of all product engineering and will be responsible for design and specifications for all products.

Industrial Application

—Continued from page 7

sizing, and washing compositions; dispersions for carbonizing, degreasing, and washing wool, for degumming silk, for kier-boiling cotton; fulling preparations; and printing pastes.

Rosin

(Additional uses, supplementary to those given in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.)

Adhesives—Ingredient (Germ. 522871) of adhesive for cigaret mouthpieces, containing also cellulose ester solution, a plasticizer, and zinc oxide.

Agriculture—Ingredient (Brit. 348755) of sealing agent for cut stalkends of vegetables or fruits, containing also any of the following:—Mineral oil, gum guaiac, gum mastic, spermaceti, beeswax, dammar, or paraffin, with an antiseptic agent, such as thymol.

Chemical—Starting point (U.S. 1820265) in making esters with the aid of pentaerythrite, arythritol, or enneaheptite.

Dye—Homogenizer and stabilizer (Germ. 518198) for sulphur paste dye (used in the form of resin soap).

Electrical—Ingredient (Germ. 515913 and 523772), in admixture with paraffin, insulating mineral oil, and petrolatum, of composition for increasing the electrical insulating value of wrappings of low-tension transmission lines.

Highway Construction—Emulsifier (Austral. 21709) for bituminous road materials.

Ink—Starting point (Germ. 522486) in making odorless printing ink vehicles, with the aid of esters of 9:11-octadecadiene-1- carboxylic acid with polyhydric alcohols.

Leather—Ingredient (U.S. 1821939), in admixture with blown asphalt and crumbed scrap rubber, of thermoplastic impregnating compound for shoe stiffeners.

Miscellaneous—Ingredient of noninflammable sealing wax, containing also chlorinated diphenyl resin and red iron oxide (U.S. 1822033).

Combined solder and flux, marketed in the form of small plates, spheres, or pellets (Brit. 349873).

Waterproofing composition, in admixture with boiled linseed oil, rosin oil, petroleum paraffin, coaltar and fuel oil (Can. 313307).

Insulating composition in admixture with unslaked lime, glue, solvent naphtha, and turpentine, for use in admixture with portland cement (Russ. 14223).

Starting point (Germ. 522160) in making rosin size by the Dethirna process.

Paper—Ingredient (U.S. 1820559) of transfer coating composition, in admixture with albumen, gum mastic, dextrin, starch, caustic soda, and water).

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Ingredient of motor hood paint (Austria, 22955).

Emulsifying agent, saponified and admixed with casein, for bituminous emulsions used in paints, coating compositions, and impregnating compounds (Austrian 122477).

Emulsion in admixture with linseed oil, soap, glue, varnish, and water, mixable with any amount of varnish, turnpentine, or lacquer, but will not absorb more water (Germ. 524791).

Resins—Starting point in making butyl abietate, with the aid of dibutyl phthalate (French 697470).

Resins, which are suitable for use in paints, varnishes, and other coating compositions, with the aid of phenol or cresol (French 704116).

Resins for electrical insulation (French 704282).

Ester gums (Germ. 510446 and 521-727).

Resins, with the aid of acrylic acid.

Polymers (Swiss 141893).

Rubber—Ingredient (Austrian 122714) of antiskidding adhesive coating for rubber tires, containing also sand, glue, rubber, and oil emulsion.

Textile—Stiffener (U.S. 1820198) in fire-retarding impregnating composition for cloth or felt.

Wood—Ingredient (Brit. 348511) of laminating adhesive compositions, in admixture with either waterproof casein glue or gutta percha and a small amount of sulphur.

Sodium Methylate, Anhydrous

Chemical—Alcoholate useful in Claisen condensations and other condensation reactions, and in the synthesis of hypnotics, sulphadiazin, and other organic chemicals of pharmaceutical and other application.

Neutralizer for organic and inorganic acids.

Replacer of sodium ethylate in organic syntheses and research.

Dye—Alcoholate useful in syntheses of dyestuffs.

Perfume—Alcoholate useful in syntheses of perfume chemicals.

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Chemical—New organic compound affording a fully chlorinated phthalic anhydride and offering the following interesting and valuable properties:—Chlorine content, 49.6 percent; forms neutral alkali salts; free-flowing; high melting and boiling points; highly stable; nonhygroscopic; purity, greater than 99 percent; white, odorless powder.

Suggested for use in syntheses of esters, pharmaceutical chemicals, plasticizers.

Dye—Suggested for use in syntheses of dyestuffs.

Insecticide and Fungicide—Suggested for use in syntheses of fungicides.

Resins—Suggested for use in syntheses of resins.

Rubber—Suggested for use in syntheses of elastomers.

2:4:6-Tridecylphenol

Lubricant—Claimed (U.S. 2298660) as oil-soluble antioxidant.

2:4:6-Tripropylphenol

Lubricant—Claimed (U.S. 2298660) as oil-soluble antioxidant.

Zinc Ethylhexoate

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Drier in paints and varnishes.

Maas & Waldstein Elects Klinkenstein President

G. Klinkenstein has been elected president of Maas & Waldstein Company, lacquer manufacturer, Newark, N. J. Formerly, he was vice-president and general

G. Klinkenstein

manager. Mr. Klinkenstein, who joined the company in 1915 as a chemist, was named chief chemist in 1922, technical director in 1928, and vice-president and general manager in 1936. He was 1947-48 president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Cereal Chemists to Hold Baking Chemistry Session

The American Association of Cereal Chemists will conduct a session on baking chemistry and technology in connection with its annual meeting, to be held at the Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 23 to 28. Dr. R. J. Sumner, American Institute of Baking, will preside at the session, which will feature papers on the effect of potassium bromate on baking under various conditions, the chemistry of milk as utilized in baking, and other subjects.

The papers will be prepared by Dr. W. F. Geddes, R. A. Larsen, Robert Jenness and Li Chung Ying, all of the University of Minnesota; Dr. Jan Micka, of the United Biscuit Company; Dr. J. A. Andersen and H. E. Rasmussen, of the Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, Canada, and Dr. W. B. Bradley, Roy Eachon and J. B. Thompson, of the American Institute of Baking.

Thurston & Braidich Appoints Ohio Agent

Hukill Chemical Corporation, Cleveland, has been appointed representative in Cleveland and Northern Ohio for Thurston & Braidich, New York. Hukill will handle a complete line of water-soluble gums as well as natural resins.

Industrial Pharmacy Course Equipment to Be Sought

Formation of a committee to obtain equipment for the new course in industrial pharmacy at St. Louis College of Pharmacy, St. Louis, Mo., has been announced by Robert L. Lund, president of the college. Mr. Lund said committee appointments would be made shortly. Decision to organize the committee was agreed upon at a recent meeting of college officials and representatives of sixteen St. Louis drug manufacturing companies.

Trade Briefs

Ethyl Corporation Research Laboratories, Detroit, has completed a new building for chemical products research activities.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y., has developed five new accessories for use in spectrographic analysis.

Robert P. Koenig has been named acting director of the industry division of the Economic Cooperation Administration. He is head of the Ayershire Collieries Corporation, Fairview Collieries Corporation and Delta Collieries Corporation of Indianapolis.

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Plastics, Synethetic Resins Consumption Figures Issued

The Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, has issued preliminary statistics on the shipments and consumption of plastics and synthetic resins in 1947, as compared with 1946.

The statistics represent the shipments and consumption of plastics and synthetic resins, except for protective coating resins, as reported by eighty-three manufacturing companies or company departments in the United States. Quantities which are manufactured by the reporting companies or company divisions and shipped to both domestic and foreign users are included. Consumption data are limited to the quantities which are manufactured and used by the eighty-three companies covered by the report. The shipment and consumption figures, in pounds, are as follows:—

	1947	1946
Cellulose Plastics—		
Cellulose acetate and mixed ester plastics[1]—		
Continuous sheeting—		
Under .003 gauge	7,227,370	7,649,795
Over .003 gauge	7,843,613	*7,499,529
All other sheets, rods and tubes	8,851,354	4,715,401
Molding and extrusion materials	58,524,134	83,204,045
Nitrocellulose plastics[1]—		
Sheets	9,216,859	10,932,131
Rods and tubes	3,068,652	7,228,862
Other cellulose plastics[1,2,6]	.....	12,183,113
Selected Thermosetting Resins—		
Phenolic and other tar acid resins—		
Laminating (dry basis)	40,546,186	27,725,337
Adhesives (dry basis)	21,069,109	16,120,513
Molding materials[1]	193,969,462	*139,624,466
All other, including casting (dry basis)[2]	65,455,641	58,201,169
Urea and melamine resins—		
Adhesives (dry basis)	48,553,622	40,797,108
Textile and paper treating (dry basis)	15,948,892	13,534,368
All other including laminating (dry basis)[2,4]	9,789,063	.....
Selected Thermoplastic and Miscellaneous Resins—		
Polystyrene[2,5]	94,960,618	86,769,321
Vinyl resins—		
Sheeting and film, including safety glass sheeting[1]	66,425,689	52,079,495
Textile and paper coating resins (resin content)	17,235,802	11,673,212
Molding and extrusion materials (resin content)	73,113,605	61,852,102
All other, including adhesives (resin content)	27,062,369	27,082,895
Miscellaneous resins—		
Molding materials[1,6]	56,404,442	.....
All other (dry basis)[2,7]	29,573,675	35,689,921

* Revised.
[1] Includes fillers, plasticizers and extenders.
[2] Includes methyl and ethyl cellulose and related plastics.
[3] Excludes data for protective coating resins.
[4] Excludes urea and melamine molding materials; see footnote six.
[5] Dry basis, including necessary coloring material.
[6] Includes data for urea and melamine, acrylic acid and miscellaneous molding materials.
[7] Includes data for petroleum resins, acrylic acid ester resins, mixtures and miscellaneous synthetic materials.

Strippable Spray Coatings Described in Three Reports

Wartime American research on the development of strippable spray coatings such as are used to cover airplanes and other military equipment for storage purposes is described in three reports now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The research was carried out by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. under a contract with the Navy department. The three reports are:

PB-87648; "Strippable Protective Spray Coatings"; photostat, $3; microfilm, $1.50; twenty-six pages.

PB-87467; "Strippable Protective Spray Coatings"; photostat, $4; microfilm, $1.75; thirty-six pages.

PB-87649; "Strippable Protective Spray Coatings"; photostat, $2; microfilm, $1.25; sixteen pages.

Orders for the reports should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

SPI Group Plans Seminar June 29-30

The low pressure industries division of the Society of the Plastics Industry will hold an industry-wide seminar on June 29 and 30 at the Statler hotel, Washington. Representatives of the National Bureau of Standards and the various branches of the armed forces will participate in the conference, as well as members of the low pressure plastics industry.

Willson Joins Plaskon

James D. Willson has been appointed controller of the Plaskon division of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, effective immediately, to succeed Warren R. Feldtmann, resigned. Concurrent with Mr. Willson's appointment, Joseph S. Lauber has been named assistant controller.

The company has also added Theodore O. Woldt to the sales force of the division, and has assigned him to the Chicago area. Mr. Woldt was formerly associated with the Globe Varnish Company, Chicago, and, more recently, with the War Assets Administration.

Western N.Y. Paint Group Elects Miller President

The Western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club elected Norman J. Miller, of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., president at its recent annual meeting in Buffalo. Other officers chosen at the meeting were:—Vice-president, Fred L. Koethen, Goetz Petro Chemical Company; secretary, Richard Nagel, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, and treasurer, Martin Schleicher, McDougall-Butler Company.

R. Steckler Laboratories Moved to New Quarters

R. Steckler Laboratories, consulting and research chemists, Cleveland, has moved its offices and laboratories to new and larger quarters at 8200 Harvard avenue, Cleveland 5. The laboratory has been equipped especially for research in protective coatings, plastics and organic synthesis.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 33*

Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	25½	—
basic carbonate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	—
Oxide, 83%, 99% grd., bbls. or bgs., any quantity, works	lb.	.23	—
98½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
2,000 lbs and less, works	lb.	.45	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., cns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	.04½	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
2,000 lbs., works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½	—
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	.12	.16
Sulphate, basic, cake, cns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38	—
2,000 lbs and less, works	lb.	.38½	.39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the May 3 issue of OPD.

LACQUERS
Automotive
Furniture, etc.
Base Solutions
Thinners

SOLVENTS
Ethyl Acetate 85-88% and 99%
N. & Sec. Butyl Acetate
N. & Sec. Butyl Alcohol
Acetone, etc.

PLASTICIZERS
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Butyl Lactate, etc.

PLASTICS
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Upward trend of edible vegetable oils continued to feature the oils and fats market last week. Coconut, corn, cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils were lifted 1 to 2 cents per pound. Tung oil was increased 1 cent per pound. Fatty acids were reduced 2½ cents per pound, as a result of the recent downward trend in tallow and grease. This limited the advance of the price index 1.5 points for the week. The sold up condition of corn, cottonseed and peanut oils, resulted in only a small volume of business and the lack of offerings kept quotations entirely nominal for both crude and refined grades. The strength in these oils was emphasized by the steady advances of the May and July deliveries of bleachable cottonseed oil futures which again registered new season highs last week, owing to active short covering.

Coconut oil was upped 1 cent per pound, with the increased cost of copra. Sales of the latter were reported at an increase of $10 per ton.

Improved trading in tung oil, strengthened this market and sales were transacted at a net gain of 1 cent per pound. This was the first upturn in quotations for this oil since early March.

Although red oil and stearic acid were reduced 2½ cents per pound because of the lower cost of grease and tallow during the previous fortnight, the latter materials rallied sharply last week, because of the active demand, principally on export allocations of 3,300,000 pounds of tallow to France. Inquiry found a sold up market and exporters and small lot buyers were compelled to pay premiums of 2 cents per pound above previous large volume business. Soapmakers adhered to former bids and were reported to have purchased outside tallow in the West at former quotations. It was also reported that speculative interests were operating in tallow against sales of competing vegetable oils.

Shortening was advanced 2c. per pound, owing to the steady sharp increases in the cost of edible vegetable oils.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Corn oil, 1½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, 2c. per lb.
Flaxseed, 5c. per bushel.
Lard, 1c. per lb.
Peanut oil, 1c. per lb.
Soybean oil, 1c. per lb.
Tung oil, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Corn fatty acid, 2½c. per lb.
Cottonseed fatty acid, 2½c. per lb.
Red oil, 2½c. per lb.
Soybean fatty acid, 2½c. per lb.
Stearic acid, 2½c. per lb.
Tallow fatty acid, 2½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
224.7	223.2	225.1	208.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Active buying interest coupled with short covering served to sharply boost bleachable cottonseed futures to new season's highs for all deliveries, except October early last week. May sold at 41c. to 43c., and July at 36.65c. Profit taking brought some liquidation, but the market scored substantial increases for the period. Stronger lard and grains were strengthening factors. Scarcity of crude oil which was practically unavailable advanced bids to 35c., mills, with light sales thereat. Oil disappearance in April was heavier than expected, totaled 260,000 barrels, and practically doubled the consumption for the same month last year, which amounted to 135,445 barrels. The visible supply of oil and seed was estimated at 791,200 barrels, April 30, against 829,000 barrels for the same time in 1947.

Inquiry for crude oil was fairly active and occasional sales took place at 35c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Trading in May cottonseed oil futures was curbed on the New York Produce Exchange after the close last Monday, except transactions to effect liquidation of outstanding open May contracts or new short sales which are made only for delivery purposes.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended May 14 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	51	43.00	39.00	Out
July	212	36.45	32.70	35.75B
September	113	28.00	26.50	27.70B
October	24	26.20	25.00	25.50@26.00
December	14	25.00	24.20	24.25@24.00
January	..	....	....	23.50B
March	..	....	....	23.50B

Total sales—414 tankcars.

Crude oil was sold at 35c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Additional bids at this figure were in the market.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil was sold at 35c. per pound, tankcars, Valley, and soybean oil at 25c., same basis. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, was quoted at $81 per ton, and soybean meal $82.50 per ton. Solvent cottonseed meal held at $81.50 per ton, f.o.b. Valley mills. Crop preparations under full swing with some increase in acreage noted.

Linseed Oil

Trading was reported confined to small quantities for immediate needs. Consuming inquiry for sizable lots continued inactive. Quotations were unchanged and steady, and reflected the strength in seed, which was advanced 5c. to $6.10 per bushel, f.o.b. Midwest points, last week. Some improvement was noted in the call for oil against current contracts, but the volume was considerably below that for this time last year. Raw oil was quoted at 27.80c. per pound, tankcars and at 29c. per pound, drums, carlots, zone 3, for May-July delivery. Tung oil was firmer under improved demand and moderate trading took place at 24¼c. and 24½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis for spot and forward delivery, and the price range was increased to 24½c. to 24¾c., as to seller.

The world flaxseed crop of 1947 is now placed at 126,000,000 bushels, which is 20 percent larger than the 1946 harvest, but 6 percent below the 1935-39 average. Downward revisions in the estimates for the United States and the Argentine, the two largest producers, were largely offset by the increases in Canada, some European countries, Turkey and Uruguay.

Minneapolis—Demand for warehouse lots of linseed oil held brisk and there was a good movement into consuming channels. This was in contrast to large lot buying, which was extremely dull. Movement of oil to consumers was relatively good, however, and crushers reported a steady volume of instructions against maturing contracts. Large buyers were fairly well supplied for the next 60 days and showed only nominal interest in further commitments. Prices were quite firm as cash flax advanced, meal prices looked easy and crushers took an optimistic viewpoint on oil sales for the July-August period. Crushing operations were at 100 percent of capacity and there was no difficulty with tank cars. Linseed oil, zone 1, quoted at 27.2c. per pound, tankcars.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	8,709,000	3,000,000
Since Sept. 1	253,284,000	201,880,000

Flaxseed—Seed was advanced 5c. to $6.10 per bushel, f.o.b. Midwest. Trading was light owing to scarcity of seed offers at the higher level.

Minneapolis—The flax market turned extremely quiet during the week, a 5c. per bushel advance failing to disturb the farmers who are still holding on to their flaxseed and bringing no increase in the volume of offerings from the country. There was a little seed purchased on a to arrive basis immediately the 5c. advance in price was announced, however, the increase was not enough to jar the producers loose from any amount of seed and things quieted almost immediately after the first selling rush was over. Farmers are busy planting new crops and have not the time to bring old crops to market. Country elevator stocks have been pretty well cleaned up and surplus supplies in the terminal markets are low.

Shipments of flaxseed in bushels were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts— 1947-48	1946-47	Shipments— 1947-48	1946-47
This week	202,600	69,700	61,100	13,600
Since Sept. 1	21,101,600	10,678,700	3,686,200	4,524,000

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Market was unchanged and steady at the recent decline. Demand was moderate, mainly for prompt delivery.

Coconut—This market was stronger with copra and crude oil was advanced to 25c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, for May shipment and 24c. for June. Trading in copra was active and sales of 3,000 tons were reported at $330 per long ton, f.o.b. Philippines. The Pacific coast market was boosted to $315 per short ton, c.i.f., an advance of $10.

Corn—Offerings were scarce and crude was sold at 33½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and additional bids at this figure were in the market. Refined oil continued in tight supply and was quoted

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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nominally 39c. to 39½c. per pound, same basis.

Olive—Consuming demand was limited to small lots for actual needs. Supplies on the spot were reported as not liberal and quotations were more less nominal. Spanish oil was quoted at $4.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid and Moroccan oil at $3.90 to $4 as to quantity.

Peanut—Trading in crude oil was reported at 34c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Market was firm as the output was sold up and offerings were scarce. Refined oil was nominal at 40c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East and difficult to obtain.

Soybean—Improved interest stiffened this market and quotations were raised about 1½c. per pound. Crude oil was sold and bid at 26c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for May shipment. June was quoted at 25½c., same basis. Refined oil was firmer and quoted nominally at 29½c. to 30c., tankcars, delivered East.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended May 14 follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May	..	....	....	Out
July	..	....	....	28.25A
September	..	....	....	28.00A
October	..	....	....	26.00N
December	..	....	....	26.00N
January	..	....	....	26.00N
March	..	....	....	26.00N

Tung—Market was stronger under increased demand and prices were advanced about 1c. per pound. Sales were reported at 24¼c. and 24½c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt and nearby delivery. Late in the week tankcars were raised to 24½c. to 24¾c. per pound, depending upon seller. Drums were quoted at 26c. per pound, carlots and 26½c. for lesser quantities. The purchase of one tankcar of domestic tung oil was reported at 25c. per pound, f.o.b. southern mill, May 5, by the Production and Marketing Administration.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles—Vegetable oil prices continued to climb here. Inquiry has been excellent, but slim offerings limited trading. Oils in tankcars, f.o.b. this city, were quoted as follows:—

Castor, cold pressed, 26c. per pound; coconut, crude, 23¾c. per pound; cottonseed, crude, 35c. per pound; peanut, crude, 35½c. per pound; sesameseed, crude, 34c. per pound; soybean, crude, 26c. per pound; tung, 24½c. per pound.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was stronger with tallow, though buying interest was not as keen as the latter, owing to the heavy demand for export. Domestic demand for grease was fairly active, with offerings rather limited and well held. Quotations were merely nominal.

Lard—Market was firmer and scored moderate advances with stronger hogs and cottonseed oil. Trading was more active, with consumers reported switching to lard because of the higher cost of edible vegetable oils.

Tallow—Strong demand for export has stiffened this market considerably and bids of 2c. higher than recent sizable trading, found no sellers. Domestic consumers were reported bidding up to 15c. for fancy, loose, and bids from exporters at this figure and higher received no response from producers who were out of the market. This made quotations entirely nominal. Allocations of 3,300,000 pounds of tallow to France were granted by the Department of Agriculture, as an advance against later allocations. Soapmakers adhered to former bids of 13c. Sales of fancy tallow for export were reported up to 15¾c. per pound, drums. It was reported that soapmakers bought outside tallow at 13c. loose in the West.

Animal Oils

Degras—Buying interest was fair and chiefly for prompt needs. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Grease Oils—Higher cost of pressing stock improved the tone of this market. Demand was still limited to actual requirements. Prices were unchanged, but nominal owing to the scarcity and increased cost of tallow and grease.

Neatsfoot Oil—Market was quiet, with trading restricted to small lots. Prices remain merely nominal.

Oleo Oil—Tight supply condition kept this market strong. Offerings were light and quoted nominally at 26½c. per pound, tierces.

Oleo Stearine—Limited supplies were quoted at 25½c. per pound, tierces. Prices were more or less nominal.

Tallow Oil—Demand was inactive, but the market was steady with the higher cost of pressing stock.

Fatty Acids

Corn Oil Fatty Acid—Lower prices for competing acids resulted in price reduction of 2½c. per pound. Drums were quoted at 19¾c. to 20¼c. per pound, as to quantity.

Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acid—Prices were reduced 2½c. per pound. Distilled was quoted at 19¾c. to 20¼c. per pound, drums, according to quantity.

Red Oil—Recent declines in tallow and grease brought prices of red oil down 2½c. per pound. Single and saponified was quoted at 19½c. per pound, carlots and 20¾c. to 21¾c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity. Double was 2½c. higher.

Soybean Oil Fatty Acid—Market was easier and quotations cut 2½c. per pound. Drums were quoted at 19¾c. to 20¼c. per pound, according to quantity.

Stearic Acid—Makers reduced all grades 2½c. per pound. Demand was reported improved at the decline. Single pressed was quoted at 28c. to 28½c. per pound, bags, as to quantity, double, 28½c. to 29c. and triple, 30¾c. and 31¼c.

Tallow Fatty Acid—Distilled was lower and quoted at 20¼c. to 21¼c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—There is no change in this situation and only scattered trading in small quantities were reported. Slab cake, 41 percent, continued to bring $74, loose, f.o.b. Mississippi Valley mills, and sacked 41 percent meal was quoted at $80, Memphis. The Alabama, Georgia and Carolina market ranged from $81 to $83, with only scattered cars trading.

Linseed Meal—Trading in meal continued slow. Offerings were liberal, with prices unsettled.

Minneapolis—Demand for meal was extremely slow and shipping instructions fell off sharply during the week. Mills were accumulating a meal surplus and while they fought a price decline the situation looked poor as consuming demand virtually disappeared. Meal shipments were off nearly 4,000,000 pounds for the week and new sales were on a very limited scale. Carlots, per ton, bulk, quoted at $66 at Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	8,880,000	6,012,000
Since Sept. 1	21,660,000	11,712,000

Peanut Meal—Buying interest remains quiet with Southeastern mills asking $77 for sacked 41 percent, and $82 for sacked 45 percent. Sacked 41 percent solvent process is quoted at $74, South Alabama. Due to sharp advance to oil, a good many mills are now crushing peanuts and meal inventories are being rapidly accumulated.

Soybean Meal—Not much change in this market from last week. Mississippi Valley mills are about cleaned out and only scattered cars were offered at $80 to $81, sacked basis. North Carolina crushers have a fair supply on hand and quoting $85, basis sacked 45 percent. Decatur market generally is $76 bulk and $81 sacked for almost any shipment this city of new crop.

Waxes

Beeswax—While demand for refined wax was reported slow, the market was steady and unchanged, with the strength of crude replacements. Prices were without change and generally well held.

Candelilla—Small lot buying for spot delivery was noted last week. Quotations were unchanged.

Carnauba—Trading in the spot market continued inactive, though increased demand for shipment stiffened the Brazilian market and this was reflected locally. Consumers were said to have purchased moderate lots for shipment, which caused the Brazilian market to rally from the low point reached the week previous. Chalky, No. 3, was quoted at 66c. to 68c. per pound, on spot as to quantity; North country, No. 2, 73c. to 75c.; North country, No. 3, crude 68c. to 70c. and refined, 73c. to 75c. Yellow, No. 1 was easier and lower at $1.10 to $1.12 and No. 2 at $1.08 to $1.10, according to seller and quantity.

Ouricury—Trading was light and spotty. Market remained unchanged in sympathy with the firmness of replacements. Crude was quoted at 65c. to 66c. per pound and refined 72c. to 73c. as to quantity.

Peanuts Tariff Reduction Asked

Representative Noah M. Mason, of Illinois, introduced H. R. 6493 in the house last Monday to lower the tariff on imported peanuts to 2 cents per pound on shelled and 1¼ cents per pound on unshelled. The bill was referred to the ways and means committee for consideration.

Tallow Allocated to France

The Department of Agriculture announced May 11 that the following emergency export allocation was approved during the week ended May 7—3,300,000 pounds of inedible tallow to France, as an advance against its tentative July-September allocation.

N.Y. Produce Exchange To Elect New Officers

W. C. Schilthuis, of the Continental Grain Company, has been nominated for the presidency of the New York Produce Exchange, to succeed Jacques Coe, of Jacques & Co. Jules M. Salmanowitz, of Superintendence Company, has been nominated as vice-president, and J. H. MacNair, of H. J. Greenbank & Co., as treasurer. The annual election will be held on June 7.

Nominated for the board of managers for two-year terms are Cecil C. Boden, Cargill, Inc.; William M. Gavigan, of Funch, Edye & Co.; Thomas J. Stevenson, T. J. Stevenson & Co., and Fred J. Werner, F. J. Werner & Son.

NCPA Told

—Continued from page 5

is essentially a warm weather crop and the potential yield of oil per acre in the cotton belt is higher than any other oilseeds now grown, including cotton; it is resistant to root knot disease which is serious over most of the cotton belt and is relatively free from injury from other general diseases and insects prevalent in the area, and its most serious faults seem to be things that can be relatively easily overcome by applied research.

He added that the faults were the shattering of the seed as soon as mature, which is a plant breeding problem, and uneven or poor stands, which is a cultural problem and which seems to be practically solved from the research standpoint now.

Okra Held Promising

Mr. Johnstone declared that the second most promising oilseed is okra. Its chief fault of low yields of oil per acre stands a good chance of being corrected by breeding varieties with higher yields of seed and higher oil content, he said.

"The third prospect, sunflowers," he said, "seem to be adapted primarily to the western areas of the cotton belt. Although much work has been done on sunflowers, recent advances in insect control seem to have warranted renewed consideration of this crop. It grows profusely in certain areas of the cotton belt but has up to now yielded relatively little seed due to several insects which seem to prefer sunflowers to any other crop.

Problem of Wild Gourd

The fourth prospect, the cucurbite family of plants, of which the wild gourd is a member, presents unusual harvesting problems for oilseed production. However the wild Texas gourds are very drouth resistant and being perennials will tend to conserve soil and moisture. Theoretical yields of oil calculated on the basis of single plants is very high."

A. L. Ward, director of the association's educational service, traced the twenty years of effort to erase the strong prejudices against the use of cottonseed meal.

"Today," he said, "cottonseed products have many worthy protein competitors as well as such synthetic products as urea. All of these seek markets. What is the market outlook for these products?

Livestock Decline Expected

"The numbers of livestock on farms have been declining since 1944, because of heavy selling from herds due, primarily, to high prices of meat. Still further declines in numbers of livestock are expected in the coming season.

"During the ten-year period, 1937-46, the average annual consumption of oil meal protein per animal unit was eighty-five pounds. On the basis of this average and the estimated number of livestock and poultry now on farms, our production this next season will probably exceed consumption by 900,000 tons. The job we have ahead of us is to increase per animal and poultry unit consumption of protein so that the production can be consumed.

"The best way to absorb this extra production as feed in the United States is by an aggressive advertising and intelligent educational campaign on the proper use of protein in livestock and poultry rations. Many factors will have a bearing on our efforts, factors such as the relative prices of different proteins—oil meal proteins, meat proteins, the prices of grain and the prices of meat and milk—all of these will aid or hamper our campaign.

"We do know, however, that many livestock producers can and should, from a nutritional standpoint, use more protein in the ration than they have used in the past; and we do know that educational work in the past did bring about an increase in the use of proteins."

Threat of Communism

T. H. Gregory, executive vice-president of the association, discussed the grave threat now facing the preservation of the American system of private enterprise. In a biting attack on communism and so-called liberalism, he declared that "we in the cottonseed industry have a real obligation to defend and promote that system which has made our existence possible. There is a challenge here as well as an obligation."

New Directors Elected

Members of the association's board of directors, elected at the second day of the meeting, are as follows:—

Alabama and Florida, F. W. Hurston, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Cullman, Ala.; Arkansas, W. W. Knight, Temple Cotton Oil Company, Little Rock; California and Arizona, E. A. McDonald, San Joaquin Cotton Oil Company, Los Angeles; George, J. E. Caldwell, Caldwell & Co., Madison, Louisiana; C. W. Wallace, Union Oil Mill, Inc., West Monroe, Mississippi; George W. Covington, Mississippi Cottonseed Products Company, Jackson, North Carolina; L. M. Upchurch, Hoke Oil & Fertilizer Company, Raeford, Oklahoma; A. L. Durand, Hobart Oil Mill, Hobart, South Carolina; E. H. Lawton, Hartsville Oil Mill, Hartsville, Tennessee; Kentucky, Missouri and Illinois; R. H. Patterson, Trenton Cotton Oil Company, Trenton, Tenn.

Board members elected to represent Texas and New Mexico were Ray Grisham, West Texas Cottonoil Company, Abilene; F. Earl Davis, South Texas Cotton Oil Company, Harlingen; S. J. Vaughan, jr., Hill County Cotton Oil Company, Hillsboro, Tex., and Richard H. Blyth, Southland Cotton Oil Company, Paris, Tex.

Board members at large elected were C. T. Prindeville, Swift & Co., Chicago; W. F. Guinee, Southern Cotton Oil Company, New Orleans, and W. H. Knapp, Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Cincinnati.

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Soap Exports of U.S. In 1946-47 Reported

Soap exports from the United States during 1947 totaled 93,142,541 pounds, valued at $16,815,168, compared with 1946 exports of 101,325,175 pounds, valued at $12,415,347, according to a recent government compilation of official and preliminary statistics. These totals were compared with 26,513,472 pounds exported in prewar 1938, and the considerable increase was attributed to the needs of the war-devastated countries and to the world shortage of raw materials which curtailed production in many foreign countries.

Marked shifts in areas of destination of soap exports were apparent, according to the report. It noted that the three leading buying regions in both 1947 and 1946 were Europe, Latin America and North America, whereas in 1938 Latin America was first, followed by Asia and North America. This shift was also attributed to the pressure of health and relief needs in European countries.

The report also noted changes in the types of soap being exported, with laundry, medicated and toilet soaps topping the list, in that order, for both 1947 and 1946. In 1938, it said, many countries were self-sufficient in supplies of common soaps, and medicated and toilet types were the most important exports, with laundry and scouring soaps following.

Fats, Oils Buying by PMA 58,102,366 lbs. in March

Food and agricultural products purchased domestically or in foreign markets during March for general supply or export programs or acquired under price support operations, were reported by the Production and Marketing Administration last week. The commitments are based upon PMA's commodity branches and not on accounting records. Purchases of fats, oils and other oil-bearing products, in pounds, were as follows:—

Peanuts	
Farmers stock	5,416,587
No. 2 shelled and oil stock	35,015,779
Total, peanuts	40,432,366
Other products	
Soybean oil, crude	9,480,000
Soybean oil, edible	2,200,000
Linseed oil (raw, inedible)	5,000,000
Tung oil	2,430,000
Tallow, inedible	560,000
Total	58,102,366

Commodities purchased in foreign countries by the Department of Agriculture are not included in the commodity group breakdown but are shown separately under "Purchases Made in Foreign Markets."

ECA Authorizes New European Shipments

Additional authorizations for shipments from the United States to Austria and Italy were reported by the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Value of new authorized shipments, quoted in long tons, to Austria were as follows:—

Tallow, 269, $138,000; linseed oil, 300, $168,000; medical supplies, 282, $374,000; pesticides, 88, $67,000; field mustard seed, 98.4, $22,000, and buckwheat seed, 147.6, $23,000.

New authorized shipment to Italy was 246 long tons of tallow, valued at $133,000.

Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 69*

several advances in spot quotations on African root, quotations on prompt delivery material were lowered to 15c. to 15½c. per pound. Futures deliveries, however, were higher and the market stood at 14c. to 14½c. per pound. Jamaica goods were very steady. Demand in the group as a whole was comparatively light.

Pepper—The general undertone of the market on black pepper was one of strength and quotations ended the past week higher at 47½c. to 48c. per pound. Futures were up to 47½c. to 48c., nearby. Distant, 48c. to 49c. These developments took place despite the arrival of 2,500 bags of black pepper from Rotterdam. White pepper was in low supply and good demand sent quotations up to 66½c. to 67c.

McCormick Elects Director

McCormick & Co., spice, tea and extract house, Baltimore, Md., has elected Thomas Benton II to its board of directors. Mr. Benton is vice-president of McCormick Overseas Trading, Inc., a subsidiary company. He has been associated with the McCormick organization since 1946.

Lahny Joins G.M.T. Colloid

G. M. T. Colloid Mill Corporation, New York, has appointed Peter J. Lahny vice-president and general manager. Mr. Lahny was formerly general manager of American Scientific Instruments Company.

Trade Briefs

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., is planning to open a new water filtration plant at Rensselaer, N. Y., early in June.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company last week received its 1,000,000th barrel of crude oil from the Persian Gulf.

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